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Soviet Union

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U.S. URGED TO 'RETHINK' NUCLEAR POLICY

PM131459 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 44 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Time For a Rethink"]

[Text] The White House, as the American President has made clear, knows absolutely everything, even what the Soviet leaders talk about "among themselves." According to R. Reagan, they consider a victory for the Soviet Union in a nuclear war to be possible....

Let us say at once that the world public has less and less confidence in the words of politicians across the ocean. If the U.S. President wanted to undermine that confidence once and for all, he could have thought of no better way. The President demonstrated that Washington does not know -- or rather, does not want to know -- either the real state of affairs in the world, or the aims of the USSR's foreign policy. Finally, it clearly has no grasp of commonsense.

What need did R. Reagan have for such an absurdity? There is simply a shortage of arguments to justify, in the eyes of the public, the unrestrained buildup of American military might. When there is a shortage of arguments, irresponsible politicians resort to any vagaries, any misinformation. Ultimately the U.S. President is only fulfilling the social requirements of American imperialism, which intends to establish domination over the world. Imperialism is not fussy about the means it employs to justify its policy.

The Soviet Union's stance is well known to the world: It seeks to prevent nuclear war and eliminate the very threat of its outbreak. The thoughts and efforts of the Sovient leadership and all the Soviet people are directed toward this end. Answering a PRAVDA correspondent's question on U.S. President R. Reagan's statement, L.I. Brezhnev said: "Among ourselves we say exactly the same as I said for all to hear from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress, namely: To try to beat each other in the arms race and to count on victory in nuclear war is dangerous madness."

In the White House, by all appearances, they hope to be able to sit quiet through a nuclear catastrophe, protected from it by two oceans. Since the last musket shot rang out during the war of independence, America has seen no fighting against an enemy on its own territory.

The other day the United STates loudly celebrated the bicentennial of the Battle of Yorktown. At that time the Americans secured victory over the British colonialists with the help of French troops. Since then Americans have never been averse to resorting to the support of allies in military matters. Washington now goes even further. America is prepared to grant the descendants of the British who were defeated at Yorktown, the French victors and the other West Europeans the dubious honor of having the opportunity to die for America in the flames of a thermonuclear conflict. Last week President R. Reagan set forth Washington's concept of war. It assigns a special place to the option of a "limited" exchange of nuclear strikes in Europe. But the peoples of Western Europe, as the week of action for disarmament held at the end of October showed, have no intention of pulling the chestnuts from the fire for the uncle across the ocean who hopes to remain aloof while unleashing war in this way.

Vain hopes. The ocean is no defense now; such "geopolitics" are hopelessly outdated. As L.I. Brezhnev said, "only someone who has decided to commit suicide can start a nuclear war in the hope of emerging victorious. Whatever the aggressor's might, whatever means of unleashing nuclear war he may choose, he will not achieve his aims. Retribution will inevitably follow."

That is clear enough. The USSR counterposes to Washington's insane strategy clear, specific proposals: to reject the very idea of nuclear aggression as criminal and to reach agreement on renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons.

If there is no first strike, there will be no second or third, arguments about the possibility of victory in a nuclear war will become futile and the very question of nuclear war will receded. Why should the United States not support the Soviet proposals? The world's peace-loving people have a right not only to expect but to demand a serious, constructive reply to the Soviet proposals from the United States and its leadership, which has already brought mankind to a dangerous pass. If Washington imperiously disregards the destinies of other peoples, let it only give a little thought to that of the American people. Here the "omniscient" people on the Potomac should remember: A "limited nuclear war" cannot be. Retribution will not fail to strike those who try to unleash it.

It is now up to the United States -- it is time for a rethink. There is a real alternative to the suicidal course.

UN DEBATE DRAFT TREATY ON ARMAMENTS REPORTED

Kharkov Commentary

LD131548 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 13 Nov 81

["Important Constructive Initiative" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, Nov 13 TASS -- On the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session is a question of paramount importance. The point is the Soviet draft declaration on the prevention of nuclear holocaust, which concerns the most burning problem of the present. The posing by the Soviet Union of the question of the necessity to take urgent measures for the prevention of nuclear war is highly timely and topical. It is a fresh vivid evidence of the Soviet Union's determination to create a reliable basis for a lasting peace, to reduce to nought the possibility of a nuclear conflict breaking out. As a majority of the speakers at the general debate at the session and at the First Committee pointed out, at the present dangerous development of the international situation the world community has no more important task than prevention of nuclear war, elimination of the very threat of its breaking out. It is precisely with this striving that the Soviet initiative is permeated.

The American administration, which opened a new round of the arms race in the first place of missile nuclear weapons is trying to reconcile the public with the possibility of a nuclear conflict, the admissibility of "first strike." They in Washington continue speculating on a "limited" nuclear war, although the preceding statements to this score caused a stormy reaction among the population of West European countries which have resolutely rejected Washington's "insane concepts." Consequently the point at issue are not some slips of the tongue by American statesmen, but the existence of an official military doctrine whose essence is to legalise the use of nuclear weapons.

And when U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig recently spoke about the possibility of conducting some "demonstration nuclear explosion" in Europe, the essence of this statement reduces to the same thing -- to prove the admissibility of the use of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet draft declaration for the prevention of nuclear holocaust, which was proposed to the UN General Assembly and which met with broad support there, stresses that nothing can justify anybody's being the first to use the nuclear weapon, that it would be a crime against all peoples, against the very life on earth. Consequently the main thing of the Soviet initiative is to achieve a situation in which nobody will ever be the first to use the nuclear weapon. And if nobody is the first to use it, Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his recent answers to the West German DER SPIEGEL magazine, it means that it will never be used at all.

The Soviet Union has sufficiently convincingly shown that speculation on a "limited" nuclear war or the use of only tactical nuclear weapons in Europe are adventurist and designed only to conceal the intentions of those who hope that they will thus be able to protect the U.S. territory from a nuclear strike. But if a nuclear war breaks out in Europe or in any other place, it would inevitably assume a world-wide character.

The Soviet draft declaration which is imbued with realism and a sense of profound responsibility for the destinies of peace is consonant with the hopes and aspirations of the peoples.

Draft Treaty Viewed

LD141226 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 14 Nov 81

[By TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk]

[Text] New York, 14 Nov, TASS -- A plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly has approved by an overwhelming majority of votes a resolution asking the UN special committee on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations to complete in the near future the drafting of a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations. This treaty develops and specifies a pledge recorded in the UN Charter not to use force with account for the special danger inherent in nuclear weapons.

UN circles are convinced that the necessity of stimulating efforts to draft and conclude a world treaty on non-use of force has not diminished, on the contrary, it has become more acute than ever before. Special prominence is given to this problem by the U.S.-started arms race, by insane and dangerous doctrines about a "possibility" of victory in the nuclear war put forward by Washington.

Regarding "power play" as the main instrument for implementing its foreign policy, Washington has for a long time now been sabotaging the work of the UN special committee on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations, and is trying under various invented pretexts to derail efforts to draft the treaty.

The United States' obstructionist stand on the matter made itself felt once again during the voting at the General Assembly where the USA together with other Western powers opposed the draft resolution entrusting the special committee with the task to complete the drafting of the world treaty.

However, such a policy was rejected by an overwhelming majority of delegations present at the assembly which believe that the conclusion of the treaty would be an effective political and legal guarantee of lessening the threat of a nuclear war, and would promote stronger international peace and security.

U.S. 'LIE' ON SOVIET CHEMICAL WARFARE SCORED

LD131610 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 13 Nov 81

["Eight 'Experts,' Three Cans and One Lie" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov, TASS -- And so, again, one hears the trite recording about Soviet "chemical weapons" in Asia -- this time the tune is heard from the UPI correspondent in Bangkok who, citing some anonymous diplomat, reports about "three cans with Soviet labels" allegedly containing some toxic "yellow powder" and handed over by some unknown individuals to a group of eight "experts" stationed somewhere along the border between Thailand and Kampuchea.

As to where and how such ill-intentioned fabrications are concocted, there have been repeated indications to this, and there is no need for repetition. It is well-known that certain quarters in the United States, American special services literally go out of their way in trying to whip up a noisy slanderous campaign around the fabrication alleging "the use by the Soviet Union and its allies of chemical and biological weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan". Another thing is also known, namely that if one can really find some cans containing chemical weapons in Asia, these cans are labelled "Made in USA". Suffice it to recall the countless troubles and sufferings causes to the Vietnamese people by the use of the American chemical weapons.

If one passes from recent history to our day, one would be in order to recall also that the United States of America, which sabotages the elaboration at Geneva of the text of a treaty to ban the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, has now become a major possessor of such weapons. To modernise these weapons the Pentagon earmarks the colossal sum of 4 billion dollars. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other high-ranking Washington officials have repeatedly spoken about the broad scale of U.S. preparations for a nuclear, chemical and bacteriological warfare. But is the preparation for a future war the only thing that is at issue? The fact is that chemical grenades, also labelled "Made in USA", constitute already today the weapons of the gangs trained on American money for infiltration into sovereign Afghanistan...

Thus, the authors of the fabrications who slander the Soviet Union and at the same time try to cover up the dangerous plans and actions of the U.S. military are striving in vain. No matter how many "cans with Soviet labels" their imagination produces, it is quite evident that what we have is the same old lie with which every one is fed up. This lie was invented and amplified in Washington. But no matter how many times you repeat a lie, it will never become the truth.

GENERAL CHERVOV ON NUCLEAR, CONVENTIONAL BALANCE

AU122030 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 45/1981 p 4

[Article by Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov, Spokesman of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, supplied by the Soviet NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY. "Manipulation With Figures on Behalf of Lies."]

[Text] The most aggressive imperialist quarters, first and foremost those of the United States, are continuing their course toward exacerbating the international situation and wrecking detente. They are feverishly reinforcing their arsenals of weapons of war. The recently published "comprehensive nuclear weapons program" for the strategic armament of the United States is first and foremost aimed at wrecking the principle of equality and equal security as well as the existing parity in the military-strategic field. Washington wants to achieve military superiority over the USSR. In addition to the mass production of neutron weapons and of chemical combat agents, it is above all the preparations for deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear missils in Europe and the stepped-up forming of a global gendarmerie which is being conceived as a "rapid deployment force" which serve this purpose.

All these dangerous measures, which increasingly threaten peace and freedom on a world-wide scale, are being disguised by the myth of a "Soviet military threat," Speculation on this myth has been elevated to the rank of a state doctrine in the United States. In doing so all possible methods are being employed -- fraud, slander, misinformation and distortion of facts.

The Pentagon pamphlet entitled "Soviet Military Power" constitutes a model example of manipulation with figures. Its method is based on the fact that only types and systems of Soviet military technical equipment are enumerated, while no data about the U.S. and NATO arms are listed. Apparently no such arms exist.

It is no accident but rather a deliberate omission that the Pentagon pamphlet lacks a comparison of the military potentials of the USSR and the United States, of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and of NATO. As a matter of fact, G. Goergen, one of the advisers to the U.S. President, also admitted this when he pointed out that the pamphlet's authors "had not intended to draw up an item-by-item comparison."

It naturally is impossible to obtain a "complete and final picture" without taking into consideration the military potential of the NATO countries. Indeed is it possible to seriously refer to a so-called "window of vulnerablity" (this term is currently very much in vogue with the leaders of the U.S. administration -- N. Ch.) in the field of medium-range nuclear missiles and at the same time to suppress the existence of the more than 700 advanced nuclear weapons delivery vehicles of the United States, and the some 300 corresponding weapons of its allies in Europe? It is evident to everybody who recognizes facts that an approach which disregards many hundreds of medium-range nuclear arms delivery vehicles fails to comply with the principle of equal security.

SALT II Confirmed Parity of Strategic Arms

The pamphlet, for example, discusses Soviet ballistic intercontinental missiles, ballistic submarine missiles and heavy bombers at length. But the United States also possess such means and also possesses adequate numbers of them. The interrelationship among them was checked several times while the SALT II treaty was being worked out. The two sides exchanged data about the number of strategic weapons. It was recognized that their numbers are roughly equal. There are 2,500 delivery vehicles on the one and some 2,300 on the other side. There are slightly more warheads on the U.S. side than on the USSR side, while the USSR possesses a somewhat bigger overall caliber of strategic intercontinental missiles. On the whole, however, there prevails an approximate equilibrium.

On the day of the signing of the treaty, the then U.S. president referred to a document "which represents a balance of the interests of both sides which is acceptable to both of them." It was agreed that after the ratification of the SALT II treaty, each side would pledge to limit strategic arms to an overall number not exceeding 2,400 units and 2,250 units after 1 January 1981. The treaty envisaged the USSR's dismantling some 250 delivery vehicles and the United States a total of 30 delivery vehicles.

But why do the authors of the pamphlet now not mention all this? Why are they acting so astonished and why are they presenting the USSR's strategic arms as a "Soviet threat?" Why do they so strongly emphasize that the USSR's strategic delivery systems can allegedly carry some 7,000 nuclear warheads in a single launching? Why are the possibilities of the United States being concealed? It is obvious that the other figures must be also revealed: As Weinberger himself stated, the U.S. strategic forces can deliver in a single launching some 9,000 nuclear warheads. But this figure is hidden from the "broad public" to whom the pamphlet is being presented. What finally results from all this is not information but misinformation.

Armed Forces and Arms Approximately Balanced

Manipulation with figures is also being done in the pamphlet with respect to conventional arms. After all, the abundance of figures about the Soviet Armed Forces taken by itself reveals nothing important at all, on the contrary it only confuses the essence of matters. The real picture is that an approximate military equilibrium also prevails in that area as far as factors are concerned such as the number of weapons, their qualitative characteristics, combat possibilities and so forth. The facts prove it.

This is directly noted in a pamphlet of the London Institute for Strategic Studies (annual anthology: "The Military Balance 1980-81"): "In peace time, the NATO countries including France possess greater economic resources and numerically stronger armed forces than the Warsaw Pact countries." it is pointed out, for example, that NATO's numerical troop strength totals 4,897,000 men and that of the Warsaw Pact 4,669,000 men.

The numerical strength of the armed forces of NATO's ground forces and marines total 2,860,000 men and that of the Warsaw Pact 2,612,000 men.

Recently an authors' group of the U.S. Carnegie Foundation published a treatise wherein an approximate equilibrium of land forces in central Europe is proved for the 1976-80 period: 1,096,000 men for NATO and 1,124,000 men for the Warsaw Pact. The exchange of data at the Vienna negotiations (of 1 January 1980) confirmed that there prevails an approximate equality in the numerical strength of the land and air forces of the sides in central Europe (NATO 991,000 men and Warsaw Pact 979,000 men).

An approximate equilibrium between NATO and the Warsaw Pact also exists with respect to other indexes.

According to data in the aforementioned treatise of the Carnegie Foundation, NATO possesses twice as many launchers of guided antitank missiles as the Warsaw Pact. In 1974 the then U.S. Secretary of Defense Schlesinger noted in a report to Congress: "The modern anti-tank means which have been deployed in sufficient numbers compensate for the superiority of the Warsaw Pact countries in the number of tanks. In this context we do not regard it as necessary to possess the same number of tanks as the Soviet Union." According to their own statements the NATO strategists regarded precisely this approach as necessary to safeguard the "equality of combat opportunities" in this field.

The fact must be taken into consideration that even though the Warsaw Pact does indeed possess more tanks, that NATO does not possess just a few tanks either. The U.S. and NATO leaders naturally do not talk about this and on their side usually only consider those tanks which have been subordinated to the NATO command. By doing so they considerably reduce the number of tanks (down to a alleged total of 10,000 to 12,000 units). But actually more than 16,000 tanks are located directly with the troops. In addition, there are some 1,500 U.S. tanks and 6,500 tanks of the West European NATO countries in depots, and so these must be added along with more than 7,000 tanks on the American Continent (in the United States and Canada). The NATO armed forces are to receive some 9,000 tanks of new designs (MX 1, Leopard 2, and Chieftain) in the coming few years.

Provocative Speculations Are Built on Sand

Therefore, objective data show: Regardless of whether one reviews strategic nuclear arms, medium-range nuclear arms in Europe or conventional armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, an approximate equilibrium between the two sides prevails in all these cases. There is no need for the United States to "arm complementarily" because it does not lag behind the USSR.

But it is precisely this that people in the Pentagon do not want to admit. Despite all these facts, efforts are being made there to falsify the equilibrium into a "lag" on the part of the U.S. behind the USSR, in order to mislead and confuse the Western reader and above all to thus hammer into his mind a submissive approval of a continued arms race. What stands behind all such propaganda maneuvers is the yearning of the ruling U.S. quarters for the leading position in nuclear armament which they lost, their vehement desire to overturn the balance of power at any cost and to achieve military superiority as the mainstay of Washington's "policy of strength." This is the objective of the Pentagon's pamphlet as well as the entire NATO propaganda machinery.

In an overall assessment of the manipulation of figures in the Pentagon pamphlet, it is important to stress that the deliberate dissemination of absurd unilateral "calculations" about Soviet military power and the anti-Soviet campaign connected with this are tantamount to a political provocation.

But speculation on breaking the equilibrium are illusive. The Soviet Union -- and this has been repeatedly pointed out by authoritative quarters -- has not aspired nor does it aspire to military superiority. It will not permit anybody, however, to obtain such a superiority for himself. We have all that is necessary for this purpose.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD152000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 15 Nov 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with APN political observer Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, international affairs journalist Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, and all-union radio commentator Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades! This last week has been, I would say, illuminated by the light of the Great October anniversary. In different countries of the world there were various meetings, soirees, exhibitions, and Soviet Union Days related to this date. And each time, when paying tribute to the importance of the socialist revolution in Russia for the whole of mankind, people note that for the first time it made peace a state policy. The country of the soviets has been unswervingly true to this policy ever since. And time is ringing fresh evidence of the persistently peace-loving course of the USSR. This is the view taken abroad of the constructive proposals and fruitful ideas expressed by Comrade Brezhnev in the interview in the West German DER SPIEGEL magazine.

USSR, U.S. World Policies

[Shishkin] Yes indeed, no other recent event has roused such response as Comrade Brezhnev's replies. With each passing day there is an ever-increasing wave of reaction and comments in the mass media and from public and political figures in various capitals. This is quite natural. The very important points raised by Comrade Brezhnev on the questions of consolidating peace, curbing the arms race and strengthening detente are of enormous international significance. These points represent a further extension in the main directions of the struggle for peace contained in the peace program for the eighties which was developed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

There are specific actions on whose basis the people of the world can compare and evaluate what they can expect from the voice of Washington and from the voice of Moscow. The result, as the West German weekly VORWAERTS has to acknowledge, is that a clear picture (?of the world) emerges. On the one side is the image of the Soviet Union as a model of aspiration for detente and politically sensible disarmament, while on the other there is the America of Reagan and Weinberger which appears to be not interested in serious talks and which is subjecting West European interests to a new doctrine of action from a position of strength. Socialism is blazing a trail into the future for the world. American imperialism is doing everything to deprive peoples of the future.

It is by no means accidental that the well known rightwing American journalists Evans and Novak, who have just published a book on Reagan's presidency, have called his policies a leap into the past, a return to a reality of international alignment of forces which existed a quarter of a century ago. However much Evans and Novak wish that their idol might succeed in this attempt, they could not avoid admitting their fear that it is doomed. Reagan was immediately faced with two obstacles, they write. First, Brezhnev's peace offensive, which weakens Reagan's position in his relations with the allies and which offers the American people hope for an alternative to rearmament. The second is public resistance to the new military plans being forced upon them, such as an expansion of the Rapid Deployment Force and the creation of American military bases abroad. That day of the past which Washington is so stubbornly seeking is long gone, never to return -- something which is understood increasingly by all the bourgeois figures of renown who are more farsighted and who have the wisdom born of experience.

Brezhnev's FRG Visit

[Gerasimov] But public opinion is more interested in tomorrow than in yesterday. And in this connection it is worth mentioning, of course, that soon Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG will take place, in which public opinion places great hopes. For one thing, the visit proves that detente is alive, that in West Germany and in Europe its fruits are valued. And the German press is already noting its possible influence on the improvement of Soviet-West German relations and possibly on the improvement of the international situation in Europe as a whole. Becker, spokesman for the West German Government, declared that in the opinion of the FRG chancellor the dialogue must not be interrupted. The exchange of opinion and appraisals among state leaders are crucial factors for stabilization. The West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes that FRG Chancellor Schmidt intends to work toward conditions favorable for a meeting between the U.S. President and the Soviet leader.

[Shishkin] I dare say, Gennadiy Ivanovich, in all these considerations a not unimportant part is also played by the very real fruits -- I have in mind, in the area of developing economic cooperation with the Soviet Union -- which West Germany has tasted during the 10 years of detente and which are very much appreciated in West Germany, as is now being stressed by many leading West German political activists and by the press.

[Gerasimov] And, by the way, West Germany is among our most sizeable trading partners in the capitalist world. And when in 1978 in Bonn during the talks held then between Comrade Brezhnev and Chancellor Schmidt the objective was set to double the trade turnover between 1976 and 1980, compared with the previous 5-year period, a great many skeptics considered this aim unattainable. But this task has been completed, and completed ahead of schedule, by the summer of 1980.

[Sobolev] Discussing the forthcoming visit by Comrade Brezhnev to Bonn, the FRG Free Democratic Party Presidium, which is one of the ruling parties, described it as one of the most important elements in the dialogue between East and West and also noted that it is necessary to make efforts for the sake of cooperation in the economic sphere. And the importance of economic links is noted here quite logically. These aims in themselves, on their present scale, are the fruit of detente. And now when detente is under pressure they are also helping it withstand this pressure.

Trade relations between the USSR and the FRG are very important in this sense as well as directly for the economies of our countries, as you were saying, Gennadiy Ivanovich. During the last 10 years Soviet-West German trade turnover has increased by more than 10-fold, and last year reached nearly R6 billion. Approximately 2,000 firms from the FRG are taking part in deals with Soviet foreign trade associations. For them the economic links between our countries are a matter of business success and employment for the workers. As they look forward to Comrade Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, the West German business circles are actively discussing possible new projects. For instance, cooperation in the area of coal processing, in the production of synthetic fiber, in transport links and so forth.

Antiwar Wave in Europe, U.S.

[Gerasimov] And against this backdrop of economic cooperation between two countries which were enemies during the last war and which now belong to different blocs, against the backdrop of such cooperation, the discussions about Europe as a theater for military actions and the discussions of a limited nuclear war in Europe appear very much out of place and strange.

[Sobolev] Thus the American leaders in essence accidentally confirmed the worst fears of the opponents of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe. NATO is presenting these missiles as a defense of the West European countries against the Soviet threat, while the opponents of bringing armaments up to strength believe, first, that the missiles will not protect them but will merely increase the danger of nuclear war, and, second, that the United States hopes to use these missiles to expose its West European allies to attack while it sits it out on the other side of the Atlantic, as in the old days. And so the U.S. leaders have now blurted out that that is indeed the case.

The most accurate indication of the way President Reagan's and Secretary of State Haig's words are perceived in West Europe was probably given by the French newspaper L'HUMANITE. President Reagan, it writes, publicly declared that he is in favor of a limited nuclear war in Europe. Secretary of State Haig not only states that Reagan is right but elaborates on the scenario which has been worked out. It envisages that the United States will be the first to use nuclear weapons -- by way of a warning, as Haig found it necessary to add.

[Gerasimov] President Reagan not only declared this, when he was questioned again a few days later he reaffirmed this idea of his to the effect that the option of a nuclear war limited to European territory is quite possible. But the whole point is that in any event a so-called limited nuclear war in Europe will, of course, be an unlimited war for Europe.

When I was in Washington quite recently, I happened to be at the Center for Defense Information, where I talked with Rear Adm Eugene Carroll, retired, codirector of this center. He confirmed again, he stressed that all their calculations show that a nuclear war would inevitably and ineluctably become universal, and that a limited nuclear war is impossible and unrealistic. For this reason, incidentally, the rear admiral expressed his support for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's appeal to the U.S. administration to give up dreams of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. Each of the sides today possesses sufficient potential to destroy each other, even several times over. Thus attempts to secure military advantages are senseless. That was the opinion of this retired rear admiral.

[Shishkin] Quite recently, Leonid Ilich said, without mincing words, that to attempt to beat each other in the nuclear arms race and to count on a victory in a nuclear war is all dangerous folly. And the Soviet Union gave an example of a true attitude to this problem from the viewpoint of the interests of all mankind when it declared that it will never be the first to use nuclear weapons against countries which possess none and which have none on their territory. The United States, on the other hand, doggedly refuses to follow this example and, moreover, through the mouthpiece of its leaders justifies the theory of making a first warning strike, as planned by the Pentagon.

[Sobolev] It must be said that the leaders of Western Europe have been taken aback by these statements. Although a whole campaign of clarifications and amendments ensued, a sigh of vexation could be very clearly detected in the capitals of West Europe.

How untimely it was! The antiwar movement was growing not even by the day, but by the hour, and just then, almost as if it were deliberate, such revelations emanate from Washington. And the scale of antiwar sentiments in West Europe is indeed very broad. The Washington POST, for instance, describes very eloquently what it is like in the FRG. The political force of the peace movement, it writes, has stunned the leaders of the three West German parties. It is now being supported by one fourth of the Social Democratic Party in the Bundestag. Even the Christian Democratic Union, the party of Adenauer, which has always advocated a hard line, has been forced to adopt a new, unfamiliar path.

Such sentiments are typical throughout Western Europe. The American PUBLIC OPINION magazine conducted a public opinion poll, and it turned out that in Britain 50 percent of those polled were against the deployment of the new American missiles, while only 41 percent were in favor. In the FRG the relative figures were 31 and 29 percent; in Belgium, 42 and 26; in the Netherlands 68 and 29 percent. In a word, everywhere there is a majority opposed to the NATO moves to bring armaments up to strength, as they are called. A majority also believes that there is an equilibrium of forces between the two military and political blocs, and that the best method of ensuring the security of West Europe is talks. The quantitative and qualitative growth in the peace movement has recently been realized in the fact that is is attracting more and more people in the United States itself.

[Shishkin] Yes, indeed, not merely the broad mass of American peace supporters but many very prominent and well-known bourgeois politicians are now protesting against and condemning the foreign policies of the Reagan administration. They include such famous people as Kennan, Harriman and others. Instead of striving to close the invented window of vulnerability which Reagan goes on about, Harriman stresses, America should take advantage of the window of favorable opportunity which the Soviet Union is opening for it.

[Gerasimov] But today the European antiwar wave is so great that it is beginning to resemble the "ninth wave" [fatal to sailors], and to a certain extent we are beginning to observe the same thing in the United States itself. For instance, 11 November, was an antiwar day in that country. It is normally a holiday -- Veterans' Day; World War I ended on 11 November 1918, and it has been a nonworking day ever since. American peace campaigners in America used this day for antiwar protests. In 150 universities and colleges all-day seminars were held on the consequences of nuclear war.

During my recent trip to California I could observe on the spot what the American peace campaigners are doing. At the time a national symposium was being held in Los Angeles on the medical consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, of a nuclear war. And there were many well-known names there, such as John Kenneth Galbraith, Herbert York and Marvin Goldberger, president of the California Institute of Technology, as well as many others.

Americans are now seeking ways to influence the administration to make it change its policies. Take, for instance, the American (Harold Hayes) who has been editor of the CHRISTIAN CENTURY magazine. In a talk he expressed the idea -- one shared by many of the obviously anxious members of the audience -- that there will be no serious disarmament talks until pressure forces Washington to start talking. And (Hayes) noted that this pressure on Washington can already be sensed, it can already be felt from the United States' NATO allies. He went on to say that our best hope for peace is for enough Americans to join our European allies, and for their voice to become loud enough to hear in Washington. And that voice proclaims: Enough is enough; this suicidal arms race must be reversed.

U.S. Presence in Mideast

[Sobolev] Friction between the United States and its closest allies is occurring in the Near East, too. Even the British Foreign Office, however devotedly it follows the lead of its American counterpart, ventures to express an opinion of its own on the hopeless prospects of the Camp David deal, and on the need for PLO participation in a Near East settlement. This, as usual, was followed by a peremptory rebuke from Washington in the customary American style.

The style of strong-arm policy, at odds with commonsense, has also found expression in the Bright Star maneuvers which began last week. They have started in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. The Pentagon is constantly carrying out maneuvers outside U.S. territory, and every time they have an overriding political purpose: to intimidate someone, bring pressure to bear, kindle militarist passions and, in general poison the atmosphere in one part of the world or another to the advantage of the United States.

[Gerasimov] The name of these maneuvers, Bright Star, is the English for "Yarkaya Zvezda." Well, it will throw a bright light on the new American policy, or rather, the return to the role of world gendarme at the higher level provided for by the establishment of the Rapid Deployment Force. This is the first rehearsal for the force. Its commander, General Kingston, has said that he regards the maneuvers as a dress rehearsal for action on a world scale. In other words this fist-shaking, this flexing of muscles, shows what peace American-style is like, how the United States visualizes peace.

[Sobolev] Another important factor is that it became known on the eve of the maneuvers that the United States had promised Egypt, whispering incitements in its ear, a military umbrella in the eventuality of an Egyptian attack on Libya.

Egypt now has a new president; and the United States would like him to retain and consolidate the anti-Arab position of the late As-Sadat. A split in the Arab world suits the U.S. imperialist plans in the Near East, but is counter to the interests of the Arab countries. Observers are noting some signs -- unclear as yet -- of possible changes in Egypt. AP even considers that Egyptian President Mubarak is now, slowly but surely, rebuilding many of the bridges to opponents in the Arab world and inside Egypt that were burned by his predecessor, As-Sadat. Even though Washington is privately hoping to trundle the heavy wagon of Camp David across the new bridges from Egypt into the Arab world, these changes are very worrying to the American administration. So the Bright Star maneuvers, apart from everything else, apart their anti-Libyan and generally anti-Arab orientation, are meant to bring home to the Egyptian president how strong is the embrace of his American friend, Uncle Sam.

[Shishkin] Well, clearly what we're talking about is a buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Near East. Here, as in other spheres of politics, the Reagan administration is acting under the false slogan of the Soviet threat. The same General Kingston who has already been mentioned at our roundtable has said, by way of providing some rational basis, as it were, for the aggressive actions of his corps, that by 1985 nearly 35 percent of the oil requirements of the Free World -- that is, the capitalist world -- will come from the Near East. Almost simultaneously -- not later, in any case, than 1990 -- the time will come when the countries of the communist bloc will have to import oil from the same region. The Russians may try to acquire, directly or indirectly, the oil deposits situated thousands of kilometers from their borders. So that's the lie that has been put into circulation -- a lie, incidentally, that has been repeatedly refuted by the Americans themselves, has it not, Gennadiy Ivanovich?

[Gerasimov] Yes, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich. The lie has been around for some time. It was the CIA that drew up an assessment of future Soviet oil extraction. That assessment, published in 1977, predicted that we would begin to be short of oil in 1985. Incidentally, that report was used by the Pentagon to justify the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force, supposedly to defend the Near East oil. Later the CIA revised its forecasts, but the plans to set up the Rapid Deployment Force were not canceled. Even the commander of that force still harks back to this old argument.

[Shishkin] Well, of course, it's all much simpler than that. You don't need any imaginary Soviet threat to grasp the motives of American imperialism's drive toward the Near East and the other countries of the developing world.

[Sobolev] It's American imperialism that is drawn by the smell of oil, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said. But there we are: In the American administration the lie, even though refuted, continues its independent existence; its importance for America's aggressive foreign policy is such that it has a life of its own.

U.S. Policy in Latin America

Last week, again, the unbridled anti-Cuban campaign in the United States continued, with the threats to Cuba becoming ever more blunt. One is alarmed at the dense fog of propaganda with which the American press and leading U.S. figures are covering up their aggressive preparations in Central America. The ABC television company, for example, citing Pentagon sources, reports that Cuba has sent to Nicaragua 3,000 of its own soldiers, while a 1,000 aircraft and helicopters are being taken to Nicaragua from Vietnam by sea. Former CIA agent Philip Agee has said of this report that it is the usual lie by the American special services. I imagine that even here, "usual" is not quite the right word. And in general this tool of American foreign policy, slander and lies, merits greater attention.

[Gerasimov] Lying has become a sort of method in foreign policy. You remember how the new American administration began: with the lie about international terrorism, the lie about Soviet and Cuban involvement in El Salvador. Then there was the lie about bacteriological and chemical weapons. They have thought up so many of them that confidence in American foreign policy has, it seems to me, hit a low level not only among the U.S. allies but even in America itself.

Here is an article from the New York TIMES: The state of affairs regarding the Reagan administration's foreign policy has become a national laughing-stock. Members of his cabinet are making rash statements; they are correcting each other in public. They are exposing some kind of factions in the White House. If all of this had been conceived by some humorist, he would be reproached for lacking a sense of moderation.

[Sobolev] To what fantastic lies they usually resort in Washington is shown by the Cuban paper GRANMA, which reveals the significance of this figure which was dropped so casually: 1,000 planes and helicopters. Well, in the first place this is twice as much as the air forces of France and the FRG, each of which has 100,000 personnel. Apart from this, such a fleet needs 1,500 pilots and 10,000 technicians and dozens of large training schools, with a corresponding number of teachers and complex equipment. To accommodate such a number of planes, a dozen air bases are needed, with runways and other very complex and expensive services. In other words, even if we discount all the other arguments, from the viewpoint of pure quantity, for such a small country as Nicaragua, with its 2 million inhabitants, with its devastation which has not yet been overcome, with its enormous external debt, these fabrications do not hold water, as the saying goes. But of course it is not a matter of quantity but of the fact that it is all a lie from beginning to end, as has been shown by Comrade Fidel Castro.

[Gerasimov] And they do not even try to prove this lie. Fidel Castro, as you mentioned, published a letter in the paper Washington POST about yet another fabrication by the American press to the effect that Cuba has sent soldiers to El Salvador. But it is not only the press, the American Government has informed third-party countries. In other words, it is spreading slander about Cuba, so to speak, through official channels. And Castro proposed, and he proposed earlier to Alexander Haig and the U.S. Government, that they should correct these absolutely untruthful statements. Washington remains silent.

Recession in UK, U.S.

[Sobolev] Last week the Western press continued to discuss the deterioration in the economic situation in the bourgeois world. As the French magazine POLITIQUE ENTRANGERE writes: A terrible recession is taking place in Britain. The storm has crushed hundreds of enterprises. Last year the gross domestic product decreased by 2 percent and the same result should be expected this year. Unemployment has grown by 1 million people over the last year, and has reached 3 million. Nor is the situation any better in the United States.

[Shishkin] President Reagan, too, has given his evaluation of the economic situation. In ihs press conference this week he was required once again to reply to a mass of questions on the crisis in the American economy. He was unable to avoid admitting that there is no certainty about when they would be able to emerge from the recession, and that Americans can expect difficult times in the coming months. To this can only be added that difficult times arrived for them long ago. The army of those completely without work is amost 9 million strong. Many millions more are without full-time employment. There is curtailment of production in whole branches of industry, and there are new difficulties with the dollar.

These are far from being the full results of so-called Reaganomics. The Americans long ago nicknamed Reagan Robin Hood in reverse: We are told that he robs from the poor to give to the rich. But the back-breaking burden of military expenditure he has placed upon the United States is also crushing like a heavy press those American companies outside the military-industrial complex which is really reaping great dividends from the abundant rain of military-allocation dollars. Production in the civilian branches of the economy is declining disastrously. The number of bankruptcies in this sector is also growing without restraint: an average of 326 of the most varied companies crash every week.

[Gerasimov] Incidentally, NEWSWEEK magazine reported in its latest issue the curious fact that even such giant whales of American industry as General Motors, Ford and Chrysler are suffering losses, and big ones at that. Over the third quarter alone these losses for General Motors amounted to $470 million, for Ford $335 million and for Chrysler $150 million.

[Shishkin] In their new book on the Reagan presidency Evans and Novak testify that from the very beginning the Reagan administration was afraid that as a result of its economic policy an image of Reagan would be created as a plutocrat who reduces the social welfare payments for the poor people and grants tax benefits for the rich. In their words, there was a way out in the decision not to shear every sheep but to take scapegoats from the herd, meaning those whose shearing would be politically more acceptable. It is well known that the strata of American working people who are the most unfortunate and deprived of rights, whose political weight in American life in Reagan's calculations is virtually nil, became these scapegoats, and while this went on the American Congress and press enthusiastically voted in favor of the arms race and Reaganomics.

However, since its bitter fruits have been tasted by some of the powers that be, criticism of Reagan is snowballing. The voters and the political figures in our country, the Washington POST writes today, are just about ready to revolt because Reagan is spending more on guns than on butter. The New York TIMES echoes that paper: Reagan's policy is already costing the country insanely dearly, and it has to pay for it with weakening of economic might and diplomatic influence, undermining of national security, and a decline in moral prestige.

[Sobolev] On this we end our broadcast. Thank you for listening. All the best.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTION AND ANSWERS'

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["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio foreign political commentator; with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov, candidate of history; and Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, international affairs journalist]

U.S. Foreign Policy

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Events since the election of Ronald Reagan to the post of President of the United States show that the policies of his administration are marked by total disregard for the interests of other peoples, by the militarist course that it has imposed on them and by the dangerous approach to international relations from positions of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

Washington is clearly striving to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and is prepared to regard any crisis situation exclusively through the prism of antagonism between East and West. The danger of such a policy is evident for the United States' allies, which do not conceal their disappointment. The peace-loving forces of the planet are sharply criticizing the foreign policy course of the American administration and are fully resolved to struggle for the preservation of peace.

Let us analyze in detail the results of Ronald Reagan's activities in the post of President of the United States. We recall that on 4 November last year he was elected head of state. Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist and a regular participant in our program, will answer your questions, respected comrades. Oleg Nikolayevich, if you please.

[Anichkin] The anniversary of Reagan's election as President of the United States passed almost unnoticed, even though Americans, as everyone knows, like to mark every jubilee and anniversary. Remember how relatively recently everyone in the United States rushed to sum up the results of the first 100 days of the Republican administration? This time there was no celebration, no fuss. Apparently this was for one reason only: There was nothing to boast about.

[Kosovan] But, Oleg Nikolayevich, American politicians have a great deal to say about the need to ensure the security of the country, to protect its economic and political interests. Allegedly, the present administration is doing everything to promote this.

[Anichkin] Hardly anyone would deny that every responsible statesman should be concerned about the security of his country. However, among American statemen the concept of ensuring security and defending the vital interests of the country has a special meaning. They have declared almost every more or less important region of the world to be a zone of their interests. They are prepared to deploy nuclear missiles in Western Europe. They are producing neutron weapons for use in the European theatre. They do not exclude the possibility of conducting a limited nuclear war, again on European territory. Quite recently, again, a responsible person, a stateman and not a politician, stated that in certain circumstances the United States might go so far as to carry out a so-called demonstrative, or warning, nuclear explosion in Western Europe. In essence this means being the first to use nuclear weapons. A review of military doctrines is underway, and these doctrines are becoming increasingly aggressive. New weapons systems are being created. Over $180 billion is already being spent for military purposes. And in a couple of years this total will exceed $200 billion.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it seems to be a matter of a new global strategy of U.S. imperialism, doesn't it?

[Anichkin] I would say a new edition of this strategy. It is a matter of a new provocative claim by U.S. imperialism to world domination, which they wish to achieve at whatever cost and by all available means, not stopping even at unleasing a nuclear war. It is a question of subjecting the interests of the whole international community to the so-called vital interests of the United States.

U.S. imperialism, which has rushed into the senseless pursuit of military superiority, is trying to doom the whole of mankind to a total and very dangerous arms race, consciously taking the world to the brink of thermonuclear war. The U.S. administration's line is an ambitious strategy raising to the rank of state policy pretensions to command over other countries and peoples, to the preferential right to dispose of others' wealth, resources and raw materials in short supply. This is a strategy of international brigandage, a strategy of interventionist and gendarme operations in various regions of the world, backed up by the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force and other instruments of armed interference.

One can say further that this policy is a substitute for negotiations, the basic means for settling international crises, replacing it with the forcible approach, by manipulating military might with the aims of blackmail and pressure. This policy disorganizes the settled mechanism of international life.

[Kosovan] This means a return to the cold war. What are the sources or reasons for a return to such a course, Oleg Nikolayevich?

[Anichkin] There are, of course, reasons and consequences. We really are now seeing a return by the United States to a cold war policy. The American interpreters of world policy like to see everyone as being in mortal sin except themselves. The new course of U.S. policy, -- if one can call it such -- arose, I think, as a reaction to the defeat of U.S. imperialism in Southeast Asia and in other regions of the world and as a reaction to the Watergate crisis, which was expressed in an undermining of trust in the system of U.S. power institutions. If one is to talk about this in more far-reaching terms, then everything that is happening in the United States is a manifestation of the crisis of its system.

On the other hand, it was a reaction to the policy of detente. Its system did not stand up to the test of detente, of conducting policy on the principles of peaceful coexistence. It did not manage to accommodate the policy of detente to its aims or to turn it into a tool for interference in the affairs of the socialist community. It did not manage to stifle class antagonism and achieve compromises in the ideological struggle.

[Kosovan] But this is, one might say, one side of the problem. They talk a lot about ensuring their security, but in fact they are striving to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

[Anichkin] You are right, when American statesmen talk about ensuring security, they really mean stepping up military might, achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. All of this, it seems to me, can be explained by the fact that the present American leadership thinks and acts according to old concepts and dogmas according to which the interests of the United States, its national security and pretensions to the leading role in the world, can only be ensured by military superiority.

It turns out that they do not believe in the possibility of building their relations with the Soviet Union on the principles of equality and equal security. They fear parity and the equality of forces. Apart from this -- and I think that this is very important -- they adhere to old chauvinist ideas of American exclusiveness, the so-called civilizing mission in the world, the idea of pax Americana, built on military force and the complete political domination of the United States.

In brief there is a total lack of understanding that there is not and cannot be any return to the past. The United States cannot achieve military superiority. The experience of recent history should have made them understand this. They can no longer force the world to live according to their rules.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, there are now many reports from the United States about disagreements within the administration on foreign policy. What is in fact happening?

[Anichkin] Of course, there always have been, are and probably always will be disagreements. In this case it is a matter of contradictions between Secretary of State Haig and White House officials concerned with foreign policy. This has happened before. Remember that Kissinger had a confrontation with Secretary of State Rogers, who then resigned. Quite recently, in Carter's time, his adviser Brzezinski quarrelled with Secretary of State Vance. Now Secretary Haig has stated publicly that one of the responsible White House representatives is openly -- as he put it -- conducting guerrilla warfare against him.

It seems to me that in this case the important thing is not the personal aspects, although they do exist. It is primarily a reflection or reaction to the criticism of U.S. foreign policy and its creators, criticism of its sterility and lack of prospects.

And the criticism is really very serious. The New York TIMES, for example, wrote recently that as a result of a whole range of American foreign policy actions -- and I quote -- damage had been caused to American and international security. The administration's policy borders on paranoia. Washington should give some thought to these words, and in the right way.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Greek Developments

[Kosovan] The victory of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, PASOK, in the parliamentary election held in Greece on 18 October and its formation of a new government have aroused great interest in our listeners. A number of comrades, in particular (Burkin) from Kostroma and (Kononov) from Simferopol, have asked us to talk about the prospects of PASOK implementing its election program. We shall fulfill this request.

It must be said first of all that the implementation of PASOK's election promises concerning both domestic and foreign policy is a very realistic matter. Judging by the statements made by Prime Minister Papandreou, the new Greek Government is fully determined to try to achieve the aims proclaimed by the party. It will, however, encounter quite a few difficulties. There are a number of factors of an objective nature which the Socialist cabinet cannot avoid. These negative factors will naturally hamper Greece's advance along the path of progressive changes. Therefore Papandreou, in his interviews after the election, stressed that great changes should not be expected right away. The government, he noted, needs time to implement its plans, for it must not be forgotten that big and, to a considerable extent, foreign capital is dominant in Greece's economy, and that conservative and reactionary-minded elements are entrenched in the state apparatus. These forces will, of course, actively sabotage any steps to undermine the omnipotence of the monopolies. There is no doubt that they will just as fiercely oppose the government's course toward a general democratization of Greece's public and political life.

In foreign policy, too, the Papandreou cabinet will have to wage a difficult struggle for Greece's true national independence. PASOK, as is known, has promised to withdraw the country from the aggressive NATO bloc, to remove American military bases from Greek soil and to come out in favor of the relaxation of international tension and arms reduction. These foreign policy principles of the new government in Athens do not suit the United States nor the bases of the North Atlantic alliance at all. They are already trying to use blackmail to force the Socialist cabinet to give up implementing the promises made to the people. The U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger stated threateningly that in his opinion sufficiently influential forces would be found in Greece that would not allow the country to leave NATO. The Washington POST has even hinted at the possibility of a military coup in Greece if the present government embarks on a break with NATO! And these are not empty threats: Taking into account all the circumstances, including Greece's strong economic and military dependence on the United States and other Western powers, the Papandreou cabinet, judging by its statements, intends to act carefully and to solve gradually the problems linked with canceling the country's NATO membership and closing the American bases on its territory.

As for the Greece-Common Market problem, Papandreou's position is as follows: The question of the country's withdrawal from the EEC should be resolved by a referendum of all the people, but first the Greek Government will try to achieve the lifting of certain conditions of EEC membership that are unacceptable to Greece.

In conclusion, let us note that success in implementing the program of democratic changes will depend to a decisive degree on the government's consistency and its firm adherence to the proclaimed course, and on the degree of its cooperation with all left, progressive and anti-imperialist forces in Greece. This is exactly what was stressed by the Greek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo in its statement.

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["International Panorama" program presented by Aleksanor Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer]

[Excerpts] Good evening, comrades. All this week preparations for L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG continued in Moscow and Bonn. The visit will take place in a fairly worrisome international situation, and precisely this circumstance gives special importance to the coming talks. The Soviet Union is again demonstrating the unalterability of its policy aimed at reducing international tension. In many countries they compare the signals coming from Washington and the signals from Moscow. In Washington they assert that detente has failed, that detente is dead. In Moscow they insist that despite difficulties the policy of detente must be continued. The contrast is evident, and precisely this contrast leads to definite political conclusions.

Let us see for instance how Bundestag Deputy Schroeder formulated his conclusion. At the present time, he said, there are far more possibilities for talks with the Soviet Union. Schroeder's statement is being actively discussed in the FRG. Wischnewski, SDP [Social Democratic Party] deputy chairman, was put the following question: Your party colleague, Schroeder, thinks that it is better to conduct talks on detente with the Soviet Union than with the United States. Do you share the concern of large numbers in the SDP regarding the lack of clarity in American foreign policy in the field of security? Wischnewski replied: I have great respect for the Soviet Union's conduct of its policy. It is really remarkable. And I belong to those who are irritated by many U.S. statements lately. We are always faced with the task, said Wischnewski, of firmly defending our special German and also European interests in dealing with the United States.

The press of the Federal Republic and that in other countries often writes that the current American administration is far from understanding these very European interests, understanding the worries and concerns of Europeans. Here is how the newspaper NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG comments on Reagan's statement: When the President speaks about the hypothetical possibility of exchanging strikes with the aid of tactical nuclear weapons, he does not realize that for the FRG it may mean total destruction. Consequently the President must not be surprised if such considerations arouse not optimism but numbness.

Well, these are just a few features of the general background to the talks. The talks themselves will not be simple. On the one hand there is a fairly large area of agreement. It encompasses first of all bilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural fields. But on the other hand there is an area where the position of the sides diverge quite noticeably. And that is in the miltiary-political, military strategic questions -- for instance, the evaluation of the balance of power in Europe and the attitude toward NATO's rearmament plans. It should be noted that the Federal Government is in a farily delicate situation. The sitaution in the country is complicated. The dual NATO decision is encountering growing opposition there.

Of course, during the visit the totality of these questions, including the question of the approaching Soviet-American talks which will begin on 30 November, will be dealt with. It is desirable that the Americans come to these talks in a businesslike and constructive mood, and this is where the United States' Western European allies could play a great positive role. But will they want to do that? This will be especially shown at the coming talks in Bonn. But for the time being Washington continues to frighten Europeans with the Soviet threat, for the thousandth time, insisting on a more active counteraction to the anti-military movement which is growing in Western Europe.

The situation in the Near East continues to remain tense and unpredictable in many respects. The death of As-Sadat has not yet changed the Near East political equation, but the changes are coming to a head. One of these is the notable intensification of the policy of Saudi Arabia. Lately there are lively discussions of the Saudi plan which consists of eight points which may be reduced to three main elements: the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied territories, the creation of an independent Palestinian state and the right of all states in the region to live in peace.

The plan was produced in August, and at first it remained in the shade, but the death of As-Sadat and the growing feeling that Camp David is about to die moved the Fahd plan to the forefront. And even Reagan, wishing to please so-called moderate Arabs, suddenly noticed, to the horror of Israel, that the plan includes positive elements. Western Europe is showing even greater enthusiasm. During his recent visit to Riyadh, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington spoke with emphasis about the merits of the Saudi plan, and about the need to include the PLO in the talks. LE MATIN commented on the Riyadh talks: Saudi Arabia and the Europeans are burying Camp David. Carrington's statement in Riyadh angered Washington. Haig advised Carrington to cool down. In England they write that a minicrisis has arisen in the relations between London and Washington.

CSCE DELEGATE URGES CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

LD150002 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Madrid, 14 Nov, TASS -- Representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe continue their meeting in the Spanish capital.

The participants in the meeting focus on the problem of the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Agreement has already been reached on most of the questions related to the convocation of the conference. The one unresolved question on the agenda, which is very important, concerns the zone in which confidence-building measures are to be applied if agreement is reached. Understanding on this problem is exceptionally important because it affects immediately and to a larger extent than others the security interests of the states participating in the European conference.

That was the point made today by the chief Soviet delegate, Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who addressed a plenary meeting today.

He said that at present the confidence zone covers Soviet territory within 250 kilometers from the USSR's border with the other European states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It is this carefully adjusted balance of interests that has been recorded and sealed in the Helsinki Final Act.

Last February, the Soviet delegate recalled, Leonid Brezhnev stated at the 26th CPSU Congress that the confidence measures recorded in the Final Act are being translated into practice in Europe, including the Western parts of the USSR, and that the Soviet Union was prepared to go farther than that and to give notification of major troop movements and naval and air force exercises. "And now we want to propose that the zone for these measures should be substantially extended," he said. "We are prepared to apply them to the entire European part of the USSR, provided the Western states, too, extend the confidence zone accordingly."

In this way the Soviet Union took a major constructive step, which cannot be underestimated. This meant that we gave consent to the evolvement of a decision taking account of the security interests of all participating states. Apparently, this Soviet readiness to apply confidence measures to the entire European part of the USSR, provided the Western states take proper reciprocal steps, would make it possible to speedily and easily reach agreement on extending the zone on condition of the preservation of the balance of security interests in the new situation.

The Soviet delegation criticised the stand of the NATO countries, which continue to avoid giving a serious and constructive reply to that major Soviet initiative If we take a realistic approach to the determination of the confidence zone in Europe, he said, we should proceed not from the geographic definition of the Continent of Europe but from a definition taking account of all the components involved in the security of all the participating states without exception.

In conclusion, the Soviet delegate expressed the readiness of the Soviet delegation to continue a search for a mutually acceptable agreement on the confidence zone on the basis of the equality of the rights and duties of all the participating countries and mutual respect for security interests. It is this approach alone, he said, that will make it possible to arrive at a mutually acceptable decision.

COMPLETION OF COLUMBIA SHUTTLE MISSION NOTED

LD160030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1605 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 15 Nov (TASS) -- The second test flight of the space shuttle Columbia ended with a landing in a dried-up lakebed in the area of the Edwards Air Force Base (state of California). It was initially planned that the Columbia, which first flew in space in April, would spend 124 hours in space. However, having run into serious technical problems, NASA officials were forced to shorten the flight to 54 hours.

Malfunctions, as American news agencies report, arose 6 and 1/2 hours after the launch of the Columbia in one of the three hydrogen-oxygen fuel element batteries which provide the spacecraft not only with electric power but also with drinking water. Afraid of a leak of hydrogen and oxygen, which could form an explosive mixture, the flight directors ordered the astronauts J. Engle and R. Truly to switch off the defective battery.

In connection withthe shortened flight, the astronauts did not succeed in fully carrying out the planned program of experiments. Therefore they were instructed to focus on testing the most important systems and mechanisms. First of all "a mechanical arm" (a remote-controlled manipulator) costing $80 million was tried out. In the future it will be used to extract cargoes from the spacecraft to deposit them in orbit. The Pentagon started to insist on this experiment, the AP agency points out, after reports that the battery had developed a malfunction and the decision was taken to complete the Columbia flight ahead of schedule. The interference by the U.S. military department and the unquestioning fulfillment of its "insistent recommendations" is explained by the fact that the program for the military use of outer space which is being drawn up at an accelerated rate within the framework of the militarist policy of the R. Reagan administration, is to be based on the use of multiple-use spacecraft (of the "shuttle" type).

According to the designs of the Pentagon, spacecraft of the "shuttle" type are to ensure continuous space launches of espionage satellites and other military satellites. The "shuttle" will also become the main means of creating space combat stations which are being planned and which will be equipped with laser and other up-to-date weapons.

The United States started work on the "shuttle" program more than 10 years ago. NASA then announced that these spacecraft would mainly be used for civilian and scientific purposes. However, it was virtually clear from the very beginning that the spacecraft would be used first of all in a military sphere. As the New York TIMES admitted openly, no one in the United States would start investing many "billions" of dollars in the development of this program if it were a matter only of its scientific or commercial aspects. It is not fortuitous that up to 1992, 113 flights of "shuttle" spacecraft have already been planned under the Pentagon's program.

SECURITY ADVISER'S 'BRIBE SCANDAL' VIEWED

LD152148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 15 Nov (TASS) -- The scandal around the bribe received by R. Allen, the president's national security adviser, is growing in the American capital. The tactical move by the White House, which attempted to anticipate the disclosure of Allen's improper behavior by the Japanese press, as soon as the first reports found their way there about the "possible bribery" of a representative of Reagan's administration in exchange for help arranging an interview with the President's wife, has obviously misfired.

"Without Allen's help we would have never obtained this interview." This, according to the Washington POST, was the reaction of Japanese journalist F. Kamisaka, to Allen's statement that he "in point of fact did not arrange the interview."

The NBC television company cites the evidence of the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI which reported that 2 days before the interview Allen telephoned the editorial office of the magazine SHUFU NO TOMO to arrange the time and place of the talk. He also met the Japanese journalists by the elevator and accompanied them to see Nancy Reagan.

Allen's words to the effect that the payment of a "fee" for the conversation is allegedly "usual procedure" in Japan have also been categorically denied. Japanese journalists MAINICHI's Washington correspondent told NBC, sometimes pay fees for interviews to private individuals but never to official government representatives.

Any justification of the conduct of the President's adviser has also been entirely demolished by the report in the Washington POST, which cites a completely unambiguous statement by the woman representing the Japanese journal to the effect that "the man who arranged the interview asked us how we intended to show our 'appreciation'." In her words the answer took the form of a bribe amounting to $1,000.

The CBS television company recalls that Allen was previously accused of infringing laws, and particularly of using his official position in the Nixon administration for the purpose of obtaining profitable contracts.

In an attempt to save the "honor of the uniform," representatives of the administration, which is experiencing its third scandal in recent days, are using all sorts of tricks. Thus presidential assistant D. Gergen devoted an interview with journalists to the discussion of "judicial differences" between the notions of "receiving" and "accepting" money. If one were to believe it, Allen committed nothing illegal because he simply "received $1000" but "did not accept it". As he was going to hand over the money to the government, but, alas, "forgot" to do it.

The scandals which have followed one another in the administration, in the opinion of the New York TIMES, herald "some difficult times for the President in the coming months." The White House, the paper says, is "on the threshold of a critical shake-up and it may well happen that the situation will deteriorate."

According to a CBS report, "it is now being feared in the administration that the latest incidents will create an impression that the White House is spending all its time and energy on denying charges against highly-placed officials of the administration."

SENATE 'CRITICISM' OF REAGAN'S POLICIES REPORTED

LD:41644 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 14 Nov 81

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 14 Nov, TASS -- U.S. Congress continues discussing the long-term programme of strategic armaments build-up drafted by the Reagan administration. The programme has come under bitter criticism on the part of many politicians and public figures.

Speaking in the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, the director of the Centre for Defence Information, Rear Admiral (Ret.) Gene Larocque said that the realisation of the programme which, in his estimates, would cost 260 billion dollars in the next six years, would do nothing to consolidate security of the United States. On the contrary, it would prejudice it, undermine U.S. relations with the allies, and wreck domestic social programmes.

Gerard Smith, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and head of the U.S. delegation to the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation talks, appeared in the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. He pointed out that the administration's programme eroded prospects for arms reduction and created a threat to security of the United States.

Gerald Smith called for a resumption of arms control talks. He said it was the best means of ensuring stronger security for all, and underlined that the build-up of nuclear arsenals would highten concern both in the United States and abroad.

Speaking in the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, former Ambassador of the United States to the Soviet Union Thomas Watson said that after carefully thinking the matter over he arrived at the conclusion that the best way to ensure security was to resume strategic arms limitation talks. Mr Watson said that the United States should strive to continue negotiations on a permanent basis and to reach new accords on arms control.

Thomas Watson urged the administration to use existing possibilities to stop the nuclear arms race, and spoke about the necessity of an early resumption of the talks.

Alan Cranston, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, pointed to the paramount significance of the limitation of strategic armaments for the future of the world. He stressed that no task facing mankind at present was more urgent than to establish control over nuclear armaments.

ELECTIONS SHOW 'DISENCHANTMENT' WITH REPUBLICANS

PM131623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 5

[Viktor Linnik "Commentator's Column": "A Sign of Discontent"]

[Text] Mayoral elections have taken place in 15 major U.S. cities and governors have been elected in 2 states. The results have attracted attention for two reasons. First, the White House attached great significance to them. Secon, the Democrats saw tham as a referendum, albeit of limited scale, on the current administration's policy. The President personally supported the two Republican contenders for governorships. There was a generous flow of hundreds of thousands of dollars from the party coffers into their election funds.

During the voting the Republicans were very keen to put on a "show of strength" like the one they managed at the presidential election last year, especially as in 1982 they are hoping to hold on to their Senate majority and gain a majority in the House. However, the triumphal march the White House was hoping for turned into a more than modest walk. The Democrats took the governorship of Virginia from the Republicans, who had held it for 15 years. The outcome of the voting in one of the major states -- New Jersey, where the Republican candidate was only 2,000 votes ahead of his rival -- is as yet unclear. Democrats were also elected mayor in 9 of the 15 cities.

The relative success of the Democratic Party candidates is not due to preference for their election slogans. Their candidates were simply carried along on the wave of disenchantment with the current policy-makers in Washington. That is how the two party system works. The two parties are closer than ever before when it comes to political philosophy and its implementation. This was illustrated by the election in New York, where for the first time ever the mayor was supported by both parties.

The White House played down the election results as unimportant. But most commentators correctly assessed the results as yet another sign of Americans' dissatisfaction with the present administration's policy. Since 1 October -- the start of the new fiscal year -- millions of Americans, especially those in big cities where poverty is at its worst, are feeling the consequences of Reagan's reductions in the social sphere -- the biggest in the last 50 years. The White House's military and foreign policy, which is exacerbating tension and alienating the United States' allies is causing growing annoyance and dissatisfaction.

The election results were a further reminder of the domestic political cost to the Republican Party of the continuation of its current domestic and foreign policy.

MISSION OF RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE DISCUSSED

LD150058 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Commentary by "military observer," Gen Aleksandr Shevchenko]

[Text] The new wide-ranging program to increase the strategic nuclear armory of the United States, recently announced by President Reagan, is being supplemented with steps to intensify military preparations in other areas. In particular it is pointed out that while planning to increase its nuclear and conventional forces, the United States will at the same time strengthen its Rapid Deployment Force.

Here is a commentary in this connection by military observer, Gen Aleksandr Shevchenko:

In his public utterances, U.S. President Ronald Reagan often uses the old and boastful saying that God has entrusted America with the task of protecting suffering mankind. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is more straightforward when he says: We must consolidate our position in the world with the help of armed force. Even more openly, Washington's task was announced by U.S. Gen Bernard Rodgers, NATO commander in chief, as follows: If the United States is to fulfill its global mission, it must be ready to send troops anywhere in the world.

It is thus clear that the Rapid Deployment Force is intended to play the role of the big stick in U.S. global strategy and to serve as an instrument for intervention in sovereign countries. The Pentagon has worked out a new strategy to defend Washington's interests. These interests include the Persian Gulf and the Middle East, and cover regions in Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America, where there is an abundance of strategic raw materials.

To facilitate the activities of the Rapid Deployment Force, military bases and ports are being built and modernized in Egypt, Somalia, Oman, Pakistan, Japan and on Diego Garcia. The Pentagon is particularly busy equipping its military support bases in South Africa with the aim of using them against the progressive regimes in Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

The Rapid Deployment Force has already acquired complex infrastructures, is large in numbers and has broad ramifications. It has over 230,000 men distributed among land and airborne troops, Marines, and tactical aircraft units. Some Pentagon officials say that if necessary the Rapid Deployment Force could use tactical nuclear weapons. Moreover, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the Pentagon would [as heard] use the neutron bomb anywhere in the world, which means that it may also be used by the Rapid Deployment Force.

The degree of participation of this force in various exercises, both in the United States and abroad, is constantly on the increase. Units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force are taking part in the Bright Star exercises in Egypt, in whose framework similar maneuvers are being held in Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

In an interview with the Italian newspaper GIORNALE NUOVO, Gen Robert Kingston, commander of the Rapid Deployment Froce, said openly that the present exercises are a dress rehearsal for actions on a worldwide scale. We are ready to fight, and this readiness alone introduces a new component into the situations in the Middle East and southern Africa, boasted General Kingston.

The nature of this new component of U.S. policy in that oil-rich region is a secret to no one. It heralds the transition to open blackmail and to armed provocations against Libya, Iran and other countries of the region which are pursuing independent policies that are not to Washington's liking.

With the help of the Rapid Deployment Force, the Pentagon intends to brutally crush the national liberation movements, to bring down those regimes that it deems undesirable, to interfere in the internal affairs of independent countries, and to impose its diktat without regard for the peoples' will and national interests.

However, on many occasions, history has exposed the desperate nature of attempts to crush the peoples' liberation struggle by means of cruel repression and terror. In our times such attempts are even more surely doomed to failure.

BOGACHYOV DESCRIBES U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP

LD132018 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 13 Nov 81

["What Distresses Richard Allen" -- TASS headline; by TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachyov]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov, TASS -- National security adviser to the U.S. President, Richard Allen, has called the seventies a unique and unhappy chapter in U.S. history.

As follows from his article in the recent issue of the American journal STRATEGIC REVIEW, Allen is discouraged not by the events of the seventies associated with the "dirty war" in Indochina, nor by the Watergate scandal, nor by the runaway inflation and rampant unemployment in the United States during this decade. Mr Allen laments the fact that from 1968 and up to about 1978 the United States allegedly did not adopt any new systems of nuclear weapons.

It appears, however, that Richard Allen has no cause for lamenting the Pentagon's alleged inactivity during the seventies.

As is known, in 1970, the USA installed the so-called MIRV's on 550 ballistic missiles, Minuteman III, which increased the total number of nuclear warheads on these missiles three times. The year 1971 saw the start of the re-equipment of 496 U.S. ballistic missiles on 31 Poseidon submarines. As a result, the total number of nuclear warheads on American submarines during the seventies increased from 656 to 5,120 units!

It is these MIRV'ed missiles that are considered to be the most dangerous and destabilising weapons. It is precisely the growth in the number of nuclear warheads in the arsenals of a particular country that is a major indicator of the rates of the arms race.

In 1970 the United States began building the B-111 [as received] bombers each of which is capable of carrying four new SRAM nuclear rockets. American B-52 bombers were also equipped with the same rockets.

In 1976 the U.S. Air Force conducted first tests of the strategic cruise missiles which the Pentagon describes as a miracle weapon capable of resolving major strategic problems of the United States.

During the seventies, the United States carried out intensive activities to enhance the accuracy of the land, sea and air-based ballistic missiles. Super-accurate Mark-12A warheads were installed on 300 Minuteman III ICBM's intended for hitting hardened point objectives. In the admission of specialists from the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency the improvements in the Minuteman missiles alone can seriously destabilise the military situation in the world.

In addition, during the seventies the United States was engaged in the development of the strategic missile-submarine complex called Trident, of MX missiles and carried out research into military applications of satellites and reusable spacecraft, as well as in other fields of military technology.

And if all this is described as "self-imposed restraint on the part of the U.S.", then what name can one give to the unchecked build-up of the strategic armaments?

It is natural that the Soviet Union could not but react to the multiple increase in the number of nuclear warheads in the Pentagon's arsenals and to the dangerous activities to develop new strategic weapons in the United States. But if the history of the post-war years is any guide, the United States has always been the initiator in the deployment of the most dangerous and destabilising systems of weapons. This was the case with the atomic bomb, with the atomic submarines, with MIRV's and with other weapons of mass annihilation.

So, what Mr Allen laments is probably the fact that despite all the efforts on the part of the Pentagon, the United States had failed to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

In his report on November 6, the USSR Defense Minister Dmitriv Ustinov said that never in the past and especially at present has our country ever permitted or will ever permit the language of threats and diktat to be employed with regard to it. Only the principle of equality and equal security can constitute a real platform for a fruitful dialgoue.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION BASED ON 'ANTICOMMUNISM'

PM131629 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 3

[A. Leontyev article: "Prophets and Lessons"]

[Excerpt] Every American president tries to create the impression that history only began when he took office. This is what happened with Reagan too. On entering the White House he was in a hurry to announce loudly: "America is mounting its horse!" It soon became obvious from the speeches of Reagan and also of Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger that by "horse" he meant that same old, worn-out jade called anticommunism.

Honest people in the West have called anticommunism "the greatest folly of the 20th century." Hitler was an ardent advocate. But Churchill admitted that "our hatred of communism is as great as our hatred of Hitler." Truman took great pains over his hatred of the great doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. Another former U.S. President, speaking about communism, made the profound observation that if the New York DAILY TRIBUNE had not been so stingy in its time and had paid its European correspondent, Karl Marx, a bit more, he would not have been so angry with capitalism and would not have written "Das Kapital," so that there would have been no Marxism or communism. That's how simple it all is....

The current U.S. President has no idea about communism either. Without bothering himself with theoretical research, he calls communism a sort of "deviation," an "abnormal way of life for mankind." What does this mean? That to live without greedy monopolies urging manking toward nuclear catastrophe, without millions of people being unemployed, without rights and poverty stricken is "abnormal." So what then is normal...?

First Washington makes a fuss about "Soviet military superiority," "Soviet might" and "the Soviet threat." Then we are assured that communism is "going into decline," that the West will, so to speak, "outlive communism." "We will write it off," Reagan boast, "as an unfortunate and unnatural chapter in the history of mankind." How can we fail to recall here the old Russian saying: "Do not boast when going into battle...."

There are many learned men in the West who believe that it is capitalism that is in the grip of an incurable sickness. R.L. Heilbroner, a prominent U.S. bourgeois economist, published an article in the NEW YORKER entitled very eloquently: "Capitalism -- A Doomed System." He writes: "Much more clearly than the generations of the past we are now aware today that the chapter "capitalism" in the book of history cannot last indefinitely." The British FINANCIAL TIMES put it even more somberly: "Does Capitalism Have a Future?" The West German magazine STERN wrties: "Can We Still Save Capitalism?" So it would serve those visionary gentlemen not to mar their vision with the search for "decline" in the world of socialism, but to concern themselves with their own affairs. They will not avoid such matters on any "horse."

As for socialism, though it has its own problems, it is stubbornly and successfully paving a way for itself into the future. The torch of socialism, lit by V.I. Lenin, now lights the way for hundreds of millions of people building a new society or declaring their determination to build it. The seventies witnessed further growth in the might, activeness and prestige of the USSR and the other socialist community countries. The correlation of economic forces again changed substantially in favor of the world of socialism. It accounted for approximately 40 percent of world industrial production in 1979, with the CEMA countries accounting for approximately one-third.

Even one of the creators of current U.S. policy, Gen A. Haig, admitted at a symposium on military questions in Munich in February 1976: "Like it or not, the attractiveness of the Marxist system has increased. This has ceased to be a problem engendered exclusively by poverty. Now communism poses a problem... Even for developed industrial countries."

But facts, in Washington's opinion, are the last thing to consider. American policy is built not on the realities of the modern day but on fabrications and myths.

People there still imagine that communism can be destroyed by force. How many such attempts there have been in the past! Their outcome has shown that it is no more possible to destroy the ideas of October than to put out the sun. The United States pins great hopes on its placemen. It supplies them with billions of dollars and the latest weapons. But is this support reliable? Everyone knows the fate of the shah of Iran. Everyone knows that As-Sadat was shot by his own soldiers. It is true that at the critical moment As-Sadat's bodyguard shielded him. But how? With a chair...!

Now Washington has mounted an unprecedented arms race with the aim of achieving military superiority over the USSR. But this aim too is unattainable. Replying recently to questions from the editorial board of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "If need be, the Soviet people will find the potential to undertake any extra efforts and to do everything necessary to ensure the reliable defense of their country."

History is a severe teacher. Nobody has ever been able to forget its lessons with impunity. Those who today are trying to weaken socialism ought to remember that. Nothing will come of it. Even the Washington POST appealed to the Washington leaders not to become like those prophets of doom who amused themselves back in 1917 with unrealizable illusions about the "end of communism" and kept repeating their lies like parrots.

HIDDEN TENSIONS IN U.S.-PRC RELATIONS SEEN

PM111527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Agafonov article under rubric "On International Topics": "Unison With Discords"]

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua's recent trip to Washington represents another element in the development of top-level American-Chinese contacts. U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig visited Beijing in the summer, and a week ago Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, met with U.S. President R. Reagan in Cancun. Then just the other day Huang Hua paid a visit to the White House.

It is striking that not a single communique or joint declaration has been adopted in the numerous meetings that have been held. The talks have taken place beneath a blanket of strict secrecy. All that is known is the range of issues touched on during the conversations.

News agency and press reports indicate that the two sides' enthusiasm at the meetings has gradually waned as they have moved on from one item on the agenda to the next. While the voices of Beijing and Washington are, as it were, mutually complementary, closely interwoven and often sound in unison on issues of "stragegic cooperation" based on anti-communism, the two countries' positions are antithetical when it comes to ultimate goals. Both the United States, quite openly, and China, to some extent disguisedly, make no secret of their claims to world hegemony. But whereas the White House adopts, so to speak, a frontal approach relying on its own military might, in the Forbidden City -- the residence of the Beijing rulers -- they try to follow the traditional imperial principle of "beating barbarians through the agency of barbarians." In other words, the old Maoist idea of causing a clash between the Soviet Union and the United States while remaining on the sidelines is adopted.

It would clearly be naive to suppose that Washington is unaware of these "ruses." On the contrary, the whole course of the development of American-Chinese relations is evidence of vigorous countermeasures by the United States, which is doing its utmost to play the "China card." This policy of seeming unity based essentially on sharp discord is graphically illustrated by the bargaining between the sides over China's acquisition of American combat hardware and technology. It looks as though both Beijing and Washington have reached the rubicon, each from its own side. But they are held back by the thought of the consequences of the decisive step: The United States has misgivings about where China may ultimately point the American weapons. For its part, Beijing is scared of the prospect of excessive dependence on the partner across the ocean.

But those disagreements are by no means the only ones. Take the Taiwan problem, for instance.

The Taiwan factor in American-Chinese relations plays the role of the fly that the United States is trying to palm off on Beijing in the ointment represented by promises of military deliveries and economic aid.

It is precisely the issue of the expanding Washington-Taipei contacts, especially the proposed deliveries to the Kuomintang side of further consignments of modern weapons, that many observers believe prompted Beijing's recent unprecedented diplomatic activeness. Beijing is in a real flap. Messages to Washington are at times full of panegyrics to the mutual rapprochement in the name of the common understanding of the "seriousness of the Soviet threat," at others full of frank hints that a rigid American stance on the Taiwan issue may cause a setback in American-Chinese relations. Meanwhile the White House continues to follow its previous course.

What new concessions will Washington demand of its partner? What will Beijing give up next time? Time will tell. Meanwhile it is business as usual. Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Staff, is to visit the United States to continue the talks on the possible acquisition by China of American military hardware and technology.

Two Chinas Policy

LD101624 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 10 Nov 81

["Policy of 'Two Chinas' in Effect" -- TASS headline; by TASS Observer Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov, TASS -- The New York TIMES said today that the Reagan administration was close to approving sales of modern fighters to Taiwan. Officials in the White House, the State Department and the Defence Department said, according to the newspaper, that the sale of a number of fighters to Taiwan was under close consideration in Washington.

Now, Beijing will have to swallow a new bitter pill of American making because official Chinese protests on the issue produced virtually no effect on Washington. This is an added testimony of Beijing's unequal relations with Washington as far as Taiwan is concerned.

When a U.S. Congress delegation, led by Clement Zablocki, visited Taiwan last autumn they said frankly that the United States would continue to deliver all-round assistance to Taiwan in its military modernisation effort. Incidentally, in 1979 -- the year when full-scale diplomatic relations were established between the U.S. and China -- Washington drew up a long-term programme of arms sales to Taiwan. The programme, which embraces the period ending in 1983, provides for delivery of fighters, missiles, tanks, artillery weapons and other armaments. Since then, annual sales of arms to Taiwan have been worth between 700 and 800 million dollars. One of the main principles for the establishment of U.S.-Chinese diplomatic relations was Washington's recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only representative of the interests of the Chinese people and rupture of official relations with Taiwan.

However, the whole package of American-Taiwan relations has in fact been preserved, albeit on an unofficial basis, and Washington thus continues to pursue a policy of "two Chinas".

Taiwan remains a profitable place for American investment. The New York TIMES said American companies have invested almost 2.5 billion dollars into Taiwan economy over the last few years. Taiwan is the United States' second-biggest trade partner in Asia after Japan. American-Taiwan trade is worth over twice as much as American trade with the People's Republic of China.

Beijing tolerates the situation because of its strategic partnership with the U.S., thus enabling Washington to use Taiwan as a regular means of infringing the national interests of China.

PRC-WESTERN DEALS ENTER 'DANGEROUS NEW STAGE'

PM061239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 81 p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Hankering After Arsenals"]

[Text] The world public is continuing to follow with alarm the growth in the appetite of the Chinese military encouraged by imperialist circles. Today this is a factor that has an ever increasing negative effect on the international situation.

A new step was taken recently toward further organizing military cooperation between the United States and the PRC. As has become known, the Washington administration has drawn up a quite impressive list of weapons and military hardware which the Reagan administration is prepared to supply to China. Taking Beijing's wishes into account, this "catalog" includes antitank weapons, radar systems, missiles, computerized control systems, laser equipment and so forth. In addition, orders have been issued to simplify as far as possible the procedure for issuing China with export licenses and to consider in the very near future more than 400 existing requests for deliveries of military equipment and technology to the PRC.

Following this, so foreign news agencies report, the PRC and Britain intend to sign before the end of this year an agreement worth 600 million pounds sterling on the modernization of the Chinese Navy. A British military delegation headed by E. Bramall, chief of the British Army General Staff, arrived in Beijing recently for talks on questions of deliveries of large consignments of military equipment to China, as well as on giving assistance in modernizing the armored forces and in training military technical personnel of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Firms in the FRG, France, Italy, Japan and a number of other countries are expressing readiness to "assist" Beijing in the arms race. All this is opening up the Beijing hegemonists' access to the modern U.S. and NATO arsenals.

The decision to supply the hegemonist grouping in the Chinese leadership with modern weapons, including offensive weapons, opens a dangerous new stage in the Beijing leaders' partnership with imperialism. It is founded on a desire to exacerbate international tension in every possible way, to bury detente and to act as a "united front" against the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement and the peoples' struggle for national independence and progress. All this fundamentally contradicts the interests of world peace.

FORMER PRC CITIZEN WRITES ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION

LD101418 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0655 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Alma Ata, 10 Nov (TASS) -- "I accuse Maoism of hypocricy, an anti-people tendency and Great Han chauvinism," writes Bekbolat Tusupov, until recently a citizen of the PRC. His book has been published here in the Kazakh language.

During the years of the "Cultural Revolution" he lived in Tianjin (western China), and was one of the leaders of a cooperative. Along with many activists, the Red Guards accused Tusupov of "revisionism". As emerged in the course of the "purge", his basic guilt consisted in the fact that Bekbolat is not Chinese, but a Kazakh. As with thousands of other representatives of national minorities, he was separated from his family and sent to a labor camp for "reeducation". His life consisted of exhausting work cutting timber, constant hunger and deprivation.

Bekbolat Tusupov was lucky. He succeeded not only in fleeing the camp, but, after long ordeals, also in acquiring a new homeland, happiness and new friends. Now he lives and works in the capital of Soviet Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata.

The book stresses that the "reeducation" lessons were particularly humiliating. We non-Chinese were required to forget the spiritual and cultural values of our people and be obedient "cogs" in the revolution, which proclaimed as its "number one enemy" the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. They spoke to us openly about the course of the authorities, abhorrent to humanity, of eliminating the non-Han peoples. It was required that these wild ideas should be seen as a boon and unquestioningly fulfilled.

U.S. TO DEPLOY THEATER NUCLEAR ARMS TO JAPAN

OW110915 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] As indicated by press reports, the United States has begun to study in real earnest a plan to deploy so-called theater nuclear arms to Japan and the surrounding area. In this connection, Moscow commentator Viktor Vinogradov writes as follows:

At issue are intermediate-range missiles such as the cruise missile and the Pershing II missile. First to speak about this dangerous U.S. Government plan was Admiral Long, commander of the U.S. Pacific forces. He spoke about it in an interview with the newspaper ASAHI EVENING NEWS last spring.

Later U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Carlucci made an official tour of the Far East. One of the purposes of his tour was to check the feasibility of deploying theater nuclear weapons and study the actual local situation in the area. The deputy secretary of defense held talks in Tokyo to discuss this very matter. The question of equipping warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which uses Japan as their home port, with cruise missiles was discussed in concrete terms at those talks.

The United States is hiding the fact that this measure [words indistinct] to deploy neutron bombs after completing the deployment of intermediate-range missiles on Japanese territory targeted at the Soviet Union and some other countries. However, while high-ranking U.S. Government officials are drawing up their dangerous plan and looking for footholds to carry it out, the Department of Defense has already done preparatory work at thousands of U.S. military bases located in areas far from the U.S. homeland to prepare against a so-called limited nuclear war.

U.S. military establishments in Japan are also involved in this extremely dangerous activity. These military estalblishments number more than 100 in all. They are now being urged to make haste and carry out the U.S. Government's new military doctrine.

At Iwakuni base, for instance, construction work is now underway for the deployment of the latest F-18 fighter-bomber in addition to the A-4 Skyhawk aircraft, which is capable of carrying missiles equipped with nuclear warheads and [words indistinct] intruders which are already deployed there.

Furthermore, (?engineers) and air force units for launching a nuclear attack have already been deployed to bases on the islands of Okinawa. U.S. Marines incorporated in the so-called Rapid Deployment Force whose mission is to carry out armed intervention, are deployed there. These Marine units are exercising in the training areas on the islands of Okinawa in combat actions and [words indistinct] skills for situations where nuclear weapons are used.

Commenting on this dangerous activity of the Pentagon, the newspaper AKAHATA has warned that as a matter of fact the conventional U.S. bases in Japan are in the process of being turned into nuclear bases. (?Thus), the United States is plotting to turn Japan into a site for launching theater nuclear weapons and, by doing so, set up a sort of a buffer zone in the Far East.

According to the plans of the U.S. political and military leaders, if a limited nuclear war breaks out as a result of the schemes of the Pentagon, Japan will be the first to receive a crushing blow. This means that the very survival of the Japanese people will be directly affected by the criminal plot of the U.S. circles who are trying to draw the world into an abyss of destruction. Therefore, the present U.S. Government's plan to drag Japan into the orbit of its nuclear strategy has aroused the most resolute protest among the peace-loving people of Japan. Koichi Akamatsu, secretary general of the Japan Council for the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, has said: We must carry out a broad protest campaign to crush this extremely dangerous plan of the United States.

Calls for Remilitarization

PM12103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "Commentator's Column": "On the Path of Militarization"]

[Text] For the first time since 1974 a parade of Japan's naval "Self-Defense Forces" was held recently in the Gulf of Sagami. The head of the government, Z. Suzuki, attended the review. Eight years ago these parades were canceled with the aim of saving fuel. Perhaps since then the acuteness of the energy crisis in the West has diminished? There is hardly any need to prove that just the opposite is the case. The Japanese Government has resorted to a demonstration of warships and planes for the sake of kindling militarist and revanchist sentiments in the country and further undermining Article 9 of Japan's Constitution -- the article on peace. No money is being spared in Tokyo for this aim.

Thus a 5-year modernization program for the "Self-Defense Forces" is currently being elaborated for 1983-87. Representatives of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party are hinting at the possibility of further increasing the military budget. Prime Minister Z. Suzuki has declared that the government will "seriously examine" the National Defense Agency's request for a 7.5 percent increase in its budget in the new fiscal year. As is known, the war department plans to spend 3.1 trillion yen ($13.5 billion) in the 5-year period ending in 1984. However, even this is too little for Washington. In order to accelerate the pace of Japan's remilitarization, U.S. Congressman S. Neal has submitted a draft resolution calling on it to spend 2 percent of its gross national product as a "security tax", and Senator J. Helms has proposed a review of the Japanese-American "Security Treaty."

Although at times official Tokyo tries to use ambiguous wording to lend its policy to the appearance of relative "moderation", all sorts of "private" organizations created under the auspices of "hawks" from the leadership of the Liberal Democratic Party are not so reticent. At the end of October the so-called "National Council for Japan's Defense" was established, which has openly declared its chief aim to be the revision of the Constitution's peace provisions.

The further remilitarization of the country, the kindling of revanchist sentiments around the so-called territorial problem, the fanning of the myth about the "Soviet military threat" -- all this is being implemented within the framework of a line aimed at supporting the aggressive, anti-Soviet course of R. Reagan's administration and the Beijing hegemonists. At the same time Tokyo is expanding its participation in the Pentagon's military-strategic efforts in the east Asia and Pacific region within the framework of the Japanese-American "Security Treaty."

The peace-loving democratic public in Japan notes with concern that this course is fraught with peril for the country's national interests and contradicts the cause of peace.

Antiwar Movement Growing

PM111617 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 3

["Our Commentary" by Nikolay Sergeyev: "Tokyo's Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Japanese militarists of late have been increasingly stepping up their offensive against the country's Constitution in an endeavour to secure the revision of the articles in it that prohibit Japan from having armed forces and proclaim the renunciation of war as a means of resolving foreign policy issues. They are openly preaching a renaissance of the old "Samurai spirit" and are calling for the speediest remilitarization of the country. The ruling circles clearly look with favor on the revanchist intrigues of certain forces and in their turn are fueling an anti-Soviet campaign in Japan in an attempt to inflame chauvinist and nationalist sentiments among the population.

A typical symptom of official Tokyo's benevolence toward the bellicose reactionaries was the recent creation, on the initiative of extreme rightwing politickers, of a so-called "Japanese National Defense Council" which sets itself the aim of restoring the prewar fascist monarchical dictatorship on the Japanese islands. The inaugural meeting of the "council" was addressed by none other than...Y. Sakurauchi, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. In his speech he attacked the peaceful provisions of the country's fundamental law and zealously pleaded the case of the advocates of a renewed arms race. As one of the leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party, the speaker was presumably merely indicating openly the feeling in Japan's corridors of power.

The "celebrations" staged on 1 November to mark the 27th anniversary of the formation of the "Self-Defense Forces" was an equally alarming indicator of the growth of militarist feeling in Japan. Tokyo sanctioned the appearance in the press of a whole series of openly revanchist articles which tried hard to convince ordinary Japanese of the "need" for a sharp buildup of the country's combat potential.

However, the Japanese people certainly have no intention of yielding their democratic gains and allowing the country to be directed down the dangerous road of militarism. People there well remember how tragically such attempts in the past ended for Japan. The antiwar movement is expanding throughout the country and the number of champions of peace is growing. "No to war preparations!" is the slogan that now unites tens of millions of Japanese.

JAPANESE TRADE GROUP VISITS SOVIET FAR EAST

OW160259 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] A delegation of Japanese businessmen recently visited the Soviet Union to promote Japan's coastal trade with the USSR. The delegation, led by Masakata Okubo, vice president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, visited Nakhodka and Khabarovsk and had talks with Soviet business representatives there. It also inspected a coalfield near the eastern section of the Baikal-Amur railway, now under construction.

The delegation comprised business representatives related to coastal trade with the Soviet Union. It was the sixth visit by such a delegation. The first visit was in 1977. According to delegation leader Okubo, the Japanese see new potentiao for development in coastal trade with the USSR for cities and prefectures on Japan's western coast. For example, Niigata, a "sister city" of Khabarovsk, is interested in further development of its [word indistinct]. The Japanese want to buy more raw materials, particularly coal, from the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Japanese coastal trade dates back to 1963. According to Japanese data, dealings reached approximately $100 million. Delegation leader Okubo, commenting on the delegation's tour of the Soviet Far Eastern region to a Radio Moscow reporter, said that the Japanese side can sign with confidence contracts involving Siberian timber and other commodities. Trade with the Soviet Union is in Japan's interest and contributes to the mutual understanding and friendship between the two nations.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-MONGOLIAN RELATIONS MARKED

PM091453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- The fraternal Soviet-Mongolian friendship and combat alliance born in the flames of revolutionary struggle are a great gain and a subject of pride for the peoples of the USSR and Mongolia. This was stressed at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow working people held on 3 November to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of friendly relations between Soviet Russia and People's Mongolia.

In the Presidium were A.P. Kirilenko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet and public organizations and military leaders. Members of a delegation of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Societies and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, Mongolian Ambassador to the USSR D. Gotob; and other Mongolian comrades were present.

The signing of the agreement which established the basic principles of bilateral relations, keynote speaker M.S. Kapitsa, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, noted, is a bright, important chapter not only in the annals of Soviet-Mongolian friendship, but also in the history of the emergence and development of the new type of relations between states -- socialist international relations.

The cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mongolia, the speakers stressed, accords fully with the two peoples' vital interests, serves the cause of strengthening the socialist community's might, and is directed toward the good of peace and security for all peoples in the world.

The current treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, concluded in 1966, opened a new stage in the development of Soviet-Mongolian relations, which are characterized by steady expansion and are deepening.

Mongolian delegation head T. Molom, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionaty Party and deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, spoke of the labor achievements of his country's people and gave a high evaluation of the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in developing and strengthening the traditional friendship between the two countries and peoples and in the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension. The regular meetings between Comrades Yu. Tsedenbal and L.I. Brezhnev, he noted, are an important contribution to the development of relations between the two countries. The alliance of friendship and fraternity with the land of the soviets is a reliable guarantee of Mongolia's progress along the path of socialism.

Cable to Tsedenbal, Batmonh

PM101205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

To Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, we send you cordial greetings and congratulations in connection with a notable date in the history of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples -- the 60th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the establishment of friendly relations between our countries.

The years which have elapsed -- years of profound revolutionary transformations, strenuous labor and joint struggle against the intrigues of the enemies of socialism -- have sealed Soviet-Mongolian friendship forever. The indestructible loyalty to our alliance, the comradely solidarity, the constant readiness to support each other, the socialist internationalism -- all bequeathed to us by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Damdiny Suhe-Baatar -- have invariably determined and continue to determine the nature of Soviet-Mongolian relations.

Our peoples' fraternal friendship is continuing to develop fruitfully now on the firm basis of the 1966 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid.

This treaty incorporated the many years practice of diverse relations between our countries and reflected the new opportunities and prospects for close collaboration between our parties, governments and peoples in resolving the tasks of socialist and communist building. Planned and affective cooperation in the sphere of politics, the economy, culture and science, and the coordination of efforts in the international arena -- all this attests to the high level of maturity of our relations, which are becoming increasingly dynamic and profound.

Soviet-Mongolian friendship and cooperation are an important element of the unity and cohesion of the world socialist community and an effective positive factor in the struggle to safeguard peace and security in Asia.

We are firmly convinced that in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress, our countries' communists and all working people will make a fitting contribution to the further development of the fine traditions of Soviet-Mongolian friendship.

We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Mongolian people great new successes in building a socialist society.

May the indestructible Soviet-Mongolian friendship strengthen and flourish!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev N. Tikhonov

MPR Leaders' Message

PM101241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the communists and all working people of our country and from ourselves personally we send you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the fraternal Soviet people the most cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 60th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the establishment of friendly relations between Mongolia and the RSFSR.

The 1921 agreement gave a firm political and international legal basis to Mongolian-Soviet friendship, which became the decisive external factor of the independent existence of the Mongolian people's state and of its accelerated advance along the path of social progress. The Mongolian people are sincerely proud that the great Lenin and D. Sukhe-Bator, leader of the Mongolian revolution, stood at the source of the fraternal mutual relations between our two countries. It was precisely V.I. Lenin's wise advice given to the Mongolian revolutionaries 60 years ago during their historic meeting and Lenin's brilliant teaching on the noncapitalist path of development of previously backward countries which became the scientific guide for the revolutionarily transforming activity of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The first Mongolian-Soviet agreement graphically showed the world the loyalty of the land of the soviets to the cause of the oppressed peoples' national liberation movement and the principles of proletarian internationalism. In this connection it is pleasing to note the important international significance of this agreement, which marked the start of interstate relations of a new type based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, independence and sovereignty.

The ideas and principles of the first Mongolian-Soviet agreement were further developed in the 1936 protocol on mutual aid and the 1946 and 1966 allied treaties between the Mongolian People's Republic and the USSR, which have become outstanding landmarks in the steadily developing, truly internationalist relations between our peoples and countries.

We express profound satisfaction at the fact that our peoples' traditional Leninist friendship and its ever-increasing beneficial influence on the solution of our country's urgent tasks of socialist building are an inalienable feature of socialist Mongolia's present-day activity. The steady augmentation of the traditions of Mongolian-Soviet friendship and the further consolidation of close all-round cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU and the MPR and the USSR will continue to be the paramount task of our party and government.

On the day of the glorious 60th anniversary of the signing of the first Mongolian-Soviet agreement allow us wholeheartedly to wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Soviet people great new successes in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress for the further development of communist building in the USSR and the safeguarding of lasting peace and universal security.

With communist greetings.

[Signed] Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium

J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers

Gromyko-Dugersuren Exchange

PM101649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] TASS — There has been an exchange of telegrams between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and the foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, M. Dugersuren.

A.A. Gromyko's telegram says: "Please accept, esteemed comrade minister, my cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the establishment of friendly relations between the RSFSR and People's Mongolia, and in connection with the anniversary of the MPR diplomatic service.

"The traditional fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the MPR based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the close coordination of their activity in the international arena accord with the fundamental interests of our countries' peoples and serve the cause of peace and the consolidation of the socialist community's cohesion."

M. Dugersuren's telegram states: "Allow me to convey to you cordial congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the establishment of friendly relations between People's Mongolia and the RSFSR.

"The 1921 Mongolian-Soviet agreement played an outstanding role in establishing and developing truly fraternal mutual relations of friendship and close cooperation between our countries, in consolidating the Mongolian people's revolutionary gains and in the MPR's successful advance along the path of social progress.

"I would like to express profound satisfaction at the present high level and broad prospects of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and fruitful collaboration between the MPR and the USSR in the international arena, which will undoubtedly continue to expand and intensify in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism."

The telegram expressed wishes for great successes in foreign policy activity to safeguard lasting peace and the people's security.

Reception in Ulaanbaatar

PM131547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Nov TASS -- The MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural and the Mongolian Council of Ministers held a reception today to mark the 60th anniversary of the signing of the agreement establishing friendly relations between the RSFSR and People's Mongolia.

The working people of Mongolia and the Soviet Union, Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, said in his speech at the reception, are currently celebrating the 60th anniversary of the signing of the 1921 agreement which laid firm foundations for genuine friendship and fraternity between our peoples, and of the historic meeting between V.I. Lenin and D. Suhe Baatar. It is noteworthy that both these events in the annals of Mongolian-Soviet relations are being commemorated on the eve of the 64th anniversary of Great October, which opened up the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism.

The most valuable thing for the peoples of all continents, Yu. Tsedenbal stressed, is world peace. A threat to peace and the peoples' security is created directly by the policy and practical actions of imperialist circles, above all the United States. The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries counterpose a genuinely peace-loving policy to this course. New evidence of the unswerving nature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy was provided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's answers to questions from the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, which give a highly convincing characterization of the Soviet Union's tireless efforts to preserve and strengthen peace and eliminate the threat of a new war. The Mongolian public greeted with profound satisfaction Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's remarks, which reflect the interests of all peoples of the world.

On this noteworthy day, Yu. Tsedenbal said in conclusion, the MPRP and the Mongolian Government express the whole people's gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the heroic Soviet people for their constant, selfless assistance.

The reception was attended by a Soviet delegation which is in Mongolia to take part in celebrations on the 60th anniversary of the signing of the agreement and the 64th anniversary of Great October.

Altangerel Article

PM131103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by B. Altangerel, Politburo member of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural and first secretary of Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee: "Friendship Tested by Time"]

[Excerpt] In connection with the expiry of the Mongolian-Soviet protocol on mutual assistance on 27 February 1946 a treaty on friendship and mutual assistance between Mongolia and the USSR was signed in Moscow, as well as an agreement on economic and cultural cooperation, and they served as an extremely important factor in resolving such historical tasks in building the foundations of socialism in Mongolia as the development of socialist industry, establishment of cooperatives in agriculture, the implementation of a cultural revolution, and eventually Mongolia's transformation from a purely livestock-raising country into an agrarian-industrial socialist state.

The postwar years have been characterized by Mongolia's broad emergence into the international arena. Despite the intrigues of U.S. and British reactionary circles, Mongolia was admitted to the United Nations. Our country is a full member of CEMA and many other prestigious international organizations. Mongolia maintains diplomatic relations with more than 90 countries.

Mongolian-Soviet relations entered a qualitatively new stage in their development with the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in 1966 at the time of the official friendly visit to Mongolia by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that longstanding, true friend of the Mongolian people.

This exceptionally important document, which summarizes many years of experience of fraternal friendship and businesslike cooperation, raised Mongolian-Soviet relations to a new level, making them all-embracing and comprehensive. The treaty's provisions not only serve as a reliable guarantee of Mongolia's socialist flourishing, but also accord fully with the interests of the entire socialist community and the interests of peace and the peoples' security.

In the 15 years that the Mongolian-Soviet treaty has been in force, tremendous changes have taken place in our country in all spheres of economic, sociopolitical and cultural building. About 50 percent of the gross industrial output and 90 percent of electricity are now produced and 80 percent of coal is extracted at enterprises constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance. In 1976-80 alone about 150 national economic projects were commissioned with the USSR's assistance, and the construction of dozens of major industrial and agricultural enterprises is continuing. A special place among them is occupied by that industrial giant -- the Erdenet copper and molybdenum mining and enrichment combine.

In this jubilee year another glorious chapter has been entered in gold letters in the annals of Mongolian-Soviet friendship -- the joint space flight by Soviet cosmonauts and a citizen of Mongolia.

Striking changes have taken place in the life of rural workers. In recent years agricultural associations (cooperatives) have begun to gain strength. Socialist production relations have prevailed completely in the country.

The 18th MPRP Congress outlined new tasks for further developing social production and increasing its efficiency through the constant growth of labor productivity, the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and leading experience and the all-round improvement of work quality at all levels of the national economy. The buildup of the country's economic potential will promote a steady growth in the people's material well-being and cultural level. A decisive role in the implementation of these major socio-economic tasks will be played by the ever-increasing assistance and the increasingly marked process of rapprochement in the economic, political, cultural and ideological spheres between Mongolia and the fraternal socialist countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union. In the new 5-year-plan period the volume of the Soviet Union's economic aid to our country will nearly double compared with the previous 5 years. It will be directed primarily toward strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture, accelerating the development of the fuel and energy industry, increasing the capacities of mining enterprises and improving the working people's material well-being.

An exceptionally important role in deepening the fraternal friendship between the MPRP and the CPSU and between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples is played by the traditional meetings and talks between the leaders of our parties and states -- Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal. The latest meeting, held in the Crimea on 10 August, once again reaffirmed the will and resolve of the MPRP and the CPSU to steadily extend and deepen Mongolian-Soviet friendship, tirelessly strengthen the socialist community's unity, and collaborate closely in the international arena for the sake of preserving and consolidating peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. The Soviet Union was the first to support Mongolia's proposal concerning the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific.

The 26th CPSU Congress was an event of worldwide historic significance. Our party and all Mongolian people, as all the peoples of the world, greeted the Soviet peace program for the eighties with warm approval. It stands against the imperialist policy of leading an arms race and the intensification of confrontation. The Soviet peace initiatives fully and wholly accord with the vital interests of all mankind.

"The Soviet Union's new initiatives," Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal stressed at the 18th MPRP Congress, "are permeated with Leninist concern for security and the people's peaceful future.... Our party and the Mongolian people see the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress as a realistic path toward improving the international political climate. We warmly welcome and fully support this program as a general platform for the struggle for peace and universal security and for averting the threat of war."

The MPRP and the CPSU and the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, from the principled standpoints of Marxism-Leninism, condemn the anticommunist anti-Soviet, hegemonist policy of the Beijing rulers and resolutely rebuff their vile attempts to undermine the tried and tested friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. The Mongolian people remain devoutly loyal to the indestructible Mongolian-Soviet friendship and will firmly and consistently defend it against all kinds of hostile actions by imperialists, hegemonists and anti-Soviet elements and protect it as their most prized possession.

Novikov, Molom Meeting

PM130831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] TASS -- I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Ts. Molom, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers on 9 November and had a talk with him on questions of the further development of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation.

B. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK

SK120058 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society returned to Moscow after ending its visit to the DPRK. The delegation participated in functions in the DPRK marking the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet guests toured Hamhung city in addition to Pyongyang.

In an interview with a reporter from Moscow Radio, Comrade (Olochev), member of the delegation and manager of the Moscow (Pledel) plant, said: We received kind hospitality from the DPRK people everywhere we went. In particular, what most impressed us was the meeting with functionaries of the east Pyongyang industrial construction station, where a mass rally marking the 64th anniversary of the Great October Revolution was held.

We also delivered to the Pyongyang construction workers a letter from workers and technicians of the Moscow (Mostul) construction station, who have maintained friendly ties with construction workers in the capital city of the DPRK.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN TELEVISION BROADCASTS -- Mongolian television today changed over to broadcasting programs in color using the latest equipment for broadcasting color programs received from the Soviet Union. A team assembled it in 43 days instead of the usual 3 months. Soviet specialists are now passing on their experience to their Mongolian friends. Mongolian television is developing apace. Of late television has come to all aymags of the republic. Direct broadcasts from Ulaanbaatar were this year carried for the first time via the Intervision system. A radio relay line from Ulaanbaatar to the westernmost aymags of the republic is being built with Soviet aid. In the next few months several dozen Ekran space telecommunication transceiver stations will be established in the country. During the current 5-year plan period our country will build a new radio and television complex for fraternal Mongolia. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Nov 81 LD]

AFGHANISTAN REJECTS IRANIAN PLAN, PROPOSES TALKS

LD151316 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Kabul, 15 Nov (TASS) -- Speaking today at a press conference for local and foreign journalists, M.S. Daneshjo, the director general (political) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Iran published a so-called "plan for Afghanistan".

It should be stressed from the very outset, M.S. Daneshjo said, that those who formulated this "plan" either did not realize what was the main point of the April revolution in Afghanistan or refuse to understand it, and are intentionally distorting the events taking place in our country.

The so-called "plan" put forward by the Iranian Foreign Ministry, M.S. Daneshjo continued, is open and flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the DRA.

The authors of the "plan" think they can dictate to the Afghan people what political system they should have. They are trying to foist onto the Afghan people a government made up of members of the reactionary clergy. They are trying to subject to Afghan people to foreign occupation, using a so-called "Islamic peace force" which would include Pakistani and Iranian troops. Only people who knew nothing of Afghanistan's history and its long struggle against all types of foreign invaders can put forward such a mad idea.

In the light of what has been said, it is apparent, the Foreign Ministry representative noted, that the so-called "Iranian plan" cannot be a basis for fruitful discussion, and it is fully and categorically rejected by the DR.

The Government of the DRA makes a sincere appeal to the responsible organizations of Iran to show realism and to accept the Afghan revolution as it is, to cease its attempts to foist upon the Afghan people political and religious concepts of the past, and to sit down at the conference table with the DRA Government in order to normalize relations between the two countries, which are linked to each other by bonds of history, cultural traditions and language.

In its statement of 24 August of this year, the Government of the DRA proposed to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran negotiations aimed at working out an agreement on the development of friendly relations and multilateral, mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, including questions of trade, economic cooperation, transporation and cultural ties. These proposals still stand, and the Afghan Government is prepared to conduct negotiations based on them. We are hiding nothing, and we are prepared to accept any realistic ideas which might be put forward by the Iranian side.

From the very beginning of the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran, the Afghan people and the DRA Government have consistently expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Iranian people. Shoulder to shoulder with the people of Iran, the Afghan people are ready to continue the struggle for the liberation of our region from the vast vestiges of imperialist diktat and supremacy, and for the creation of conditions for lasting peace and the free and unhindered development of the peoples of southeast Asia, M.S. Daneshjo stressed in conclusion.

IRANIAN REPORTS ON AFGHANISTAN EVENTS CRITICIZED

GF131223 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The (?Propaganda) War Against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]

[Excerpts] The aggressive U.S. policy is [words indistinct] in (?the Middle East and South Asia). In order to promote its interests, Washington pursues a militaristic policy. It has (?deployed its armed forces in 16 points around the world) and through its bases in [words indistinct] it is interfering in the internal affairs of the [words indistinct] countries. Thus, Washington intends to force these countries to move in the wake of its militaristic policy and to (?eliminate) the national liberation movements there.

The nature of Washington's agitations against the DRA and Iran has (?recently) become increasingly more dangerous. U.S. Secretary of State Haig recently claimed that Washington is not (?satisfied) with Iran and its present regime. The United States is thus pursuing a policy aimed at replacing the Iranian adminstration. The United States preferes an administration in Iran that would cooperate with the Americans. Washington clearly intends to (?remove the current Iranian regime).

Meanwhile, it will be recalled that the national revolution for democracy in the DRA has been victorious and that the government that has come to power is (?firmly siding with the anti-imperialist camp). However, with the help of Islamabad, Washington is endeavoring to spread the undeclared war against the DRA. This war is being waged with the help of bands of robbers who have fled from the DRA among the counterrevolutionaries. Washington is both arming and training these bands of robbers and giving them funds. They are then dispatched to the DRA.

Regardless of this, however, the Afghan people have (?organized themselves around their government) and have dealt severe blows to the bands of robbers sent into the DRA from the outside. The situation in the DRA is gradually improving. Nevertheless, U.S. imperialists and the [words indistinct] are reluctant to abandon their interference in DRA internal affairs. Instead, they move to send in more bands of robbers and intensify their propaganda against the DRA [words indistinct]. The U.S. propagandists are fabricating false information regarding the DRA situation -- information (?that distorts the successes achieved in thwarting aggression and establishing internal peace).

What are the propaganda fabrications of the enemies of the DRA? They repeatedly claim that Herat, Qandahar, Ghazni and a number of the other important towns are controlled by rebels. The U.S. propagandists claim that populist sovereignty does not exist on a large scale in the DRA. However, a [words indistinct] in these regions will no doubt shed light on the the true state of affairs. We believe that the residents of Herat, Qandahar and other DRA towns have been occupied for many months now with moves to establish (?peace) and [words indistinct].

Nevertheless, the imperialist propaganda machine continues to resort to new fabrications. It has recently been alleged that the bands of counterrevolutionary robbers have been victorious near Herat. The intention behind such false propaganda is obvious. They want to (?expose) the DRA on an international scale.

Why does the mass media in Iran (?record) and publish the fabrications of the imperialists? Why does Tehran Radio include reports related to the achievements of the rebels in its news broadcasts and refrain from referring to the DRA's unprecedented success in the reconstruction of the country? It is obliged to admit the [words indistinct]. This bias (?contravenes) the foreign policy Iran has made public.

It is common knowledge that the Islamic Republic of Iran has justifiably declared U.S. imperialism its number one enemy. However, this concept should also apply to the support a certain category of the Iranian cadres and the mass media of the Iranian Islamic Republic gives to U.S. (?moves) in the neighboring country.

ATTEMPTS TO FORM COALITION FOR KAMPUCHEA VIEWED

LD141348 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 14 Nov 81

["An Unworthy Undertaking" -- TASS headline; By TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov, TASS -- For many months already, beginning from the Singapore gathering of the leaders of the reactionary Kampuchean emigre groups, the heads of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary bloody clique thrown out of the country by the Kampuchean people, the heads of the groupings of Son Sann, former prime minister in the Sihanouk government, and of ex-Prince himself Norodom Sihanouk have not been abandoning attempts at knocking together the so-called "coalition government" of non-existent "democratic Kampuchea." The puppets simply cannot divide power among themselves in an illusory state and government. And this is understandable. Beijing advances its puppets, Pol Pot's men, to the first roles. Some ASEAN countries are intensively propelling reactionary figure Son Sann in counterweight to Pol Pot's men.

In a word, the matters proceed rather slowly, but efforts in this direction do not cease. The matters went to such lengths that officials of some countries of South East Asia have joined in this unworthy undertaking. As a correspondent of KYODO TSUSIN agency reported from Bangkok, Thai foreign minister Sitthi Sawetsila stated at a press conference that he would suggest that Son Sann participate in a projected coalition government of Kampuchea. Sitthi Sawetsila added that the ASEAN and Japan would like Son Sann to become the leader of Kampuchea.

To put it straight, it is an unrewarding job for officials to assume functions which are uncharacteristic of them. To propose to other peoples the 'leaders' who were rejected by those peoples means nothing other than an interference in the internal affairs of other states and attempts at sharpening tension in the region.

The people of Kampuchea has one government -- the People's Revolutionary Council which enjoys the population's general support and pursues a policy in the interests of its people, a policy of friendship with all its neighbours. It is only the council and the council alone that may represent the Kampuchean people. The foes of Kampuchea, be it in Beijing, Washington or in other places, do not want to reckon with reality and are trying to revive political corpses.

To put it in a nutshell, officials' interference in the affairs of other countries is far from being in the interests of the peoples of South East Asian countries. It is only of benefit to their enemies.

PRAVDA READERS WRITE ON EVENTS IN POLAND

PM161231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 81 p 4

[V. Volodin "Review of PRAVDA Readers' Letters on Events in Poland": "A Resolute Rebuff to Reaction"]

[Text] These letters are imbued with unconcealed alarm. They are about Poland. PRAVDA receives them every day. From workers, peasants, employees. Both old, honored veterans and young people -- people of different generations -- take up their pen, considering it their duty and their international responsibility to express their opinion of the situation in Poland and their attitude toward the events in the fraternal country. Soviet people cannot fail to be concerned at the situation in neighboring Poland, which is linked with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states by friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaties and by the intimate bonds of the struggle for common ideals.

"The diagnosis of the 'political disease' in Poland is clear: The counterrevolution which has reared its head is threatening the Polish people's revolutionary gains and pushing the country toward national disaster," V. Chernov, a young doctor from Omutninsk in Kirovskaya Oblast, writes. "But let socialism's enemies remember L.I. Brezhnev's words: 'We will not abandon socialist Poland, fraternal Poland in its misfortune or let it come to any harm!' These words are not just a warning to the enemies of People's Poland, they are an appeal to all honest Poles to be resolute in defending their socialist gains and boldly oppose the provocations, demogoguery, blackmail and lies at which the malicious anti-Soviets -- the Kurons, Gwiazdas and others -- are so adept."

Veterans, those who wear on their chest medals for the liberation of Warsaw and who opened their arms to the prisoners of Auschwitz and Majdanek, address the origins and roots of Soviet-Polish friendship in their letters in all the fullness of what they experienced and suffered. Soviet-Polish friendship is sealed with the blood jointly shed in the struggle against the aggressors and is sanctified by the courage and heroism of thousands upon thousands of people.

Muscovite A. Tolchev, decorated with two Polish awards in the battles for the fraternal people's freedom, recalls how PFC G. Kunavin, a communist in the 1021st Rifle Regiment of the 307th Rifle Division, at a critical moment in the battle lay over the embrasure of a fascist earth-and-timber pillbox near the Polishhamlet of (Gierasimowice) in order to ensure the advance of Soviet and Polish soldiers. At a general meeting the inhabitants of that village then adopted a decision: "May teachers every year begin the first lesson in the first grade with the story of the heroic soldier and his comrades in arms whose blood won for Polish children the right to happiness and freedom. May the children listen to this story standing. May their hearts fill with pride for the Soviet brother, the liberator-soldier. May their first conscious thoughts begin with an understanding of the significance of the brotherhood of the Polish and Soviet peoples."

There were many such feats on Polish soil. They are unforgettable and sacred. The liberation of Warsaw and Krakow, the storming of Poznan, the crossing of the Oder... all this cost the Soviet Army tremendous sacrifices. "And we must not forget the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to Poland's postwar structure," A. Tolchev continues. "Already at the Crimea conference, thanks to the Soviet delegation's persistence, agreement was reached concerning Poland's future state borders, which were to follow the Oder-Niesse line. Even though Britain and the United States tried to revise this issue at the Potsdam conference, the Soviet Union once again resolutely upheld Poland's interests.

"Poland within its present borders was created at the cost of tremendous sacrifices and privations," war veteran I. Vorobyev writes from Kiev. "The lands handed over to socialist Poland were drenched with the blood of Soviet and Polish servicemen...."

War veterans bluntly state in their letters: Our peoples' historic gains -- Soviet-Polish friendship and our fraternity -- must not be allowed to be profaned. Some 600,000 Soviet servicemen gave their lives for the freedom and independence of a fraternal people. No one can strike out that feat.

Soviet people are vitally interested in seeing Poland a strong and prosperous socialist country and having it remain a dependable member of the socialist community and a loyal comrade in the struggle for peace. The life-giving force of Soviet-Polish friendship helped to raise the devastated cities and villages from the ruins. Many of our readers have participated in the construction of industrial enterprises on Polish soil and passed on their knowledge. Soviet workers tell in their letters of the output now being delivered to fraternal Poland ahead of schedule and of the fruitful and broad cooperation which has benefited and will benefit both countries.

"We know well the entire path of Poland's socialist formation and its difficulties and successes," PRAVDA reader I. Popov from the village of Lesnikovo in Kurganskaya Oblast's Ketovskiy Rayon points out. "There is and can be no doubt that Poland has become strong, autonomous and independent thanks to the people's system, socialism and the hard work of all true patriots, thanks to fraternal unity and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries."

Alarm can be heard in the letters when their writers address the present day in Poland. The events there are not just the country's internal matter. PRAVDA readers rightly believe that everything concerning Poland concerns the vital interests of all the socialist community's peoples. For it's question of preserving the revolutionary gains in Poland and of another attempt by imperialist circles to shake loose the socialist community.

V. Kopytovskaya of Alma-Ata, a former inmate of Ravensbrueck concentration camp, writes that it pains her to follow the events in Poland. "When, finally, will Solidarity's unrestrained political hooligans be dealt a worthy rebuff?" she asks. Addressing Polish women, she asks them to show high vigilance in the name of life, in the name of children. "Do not let yourselves be fooled by Solidarity's destructive propaganda," V. Kopytovskaya writes. "Remember how the fascists set dogs on you, took you away to be shot, gassed you in gas chambers and used you as guinea pigs! How can it have happened that Poles who traveled such a hard historic path have trusted enemies reared by the CIA and disguised in Solidarity's ranks? It is through their endeavors that devastation, chaos and disorder have been brought about in a short time. For it is clear that the West's reactionary circles headed by the United States are trying to change the correlation of forces in the world in their favor. They have now directed their efforts against Poland, using nationalist, antisocialist groupings as a battering ram. It is necessary to make every effort not to give the enemies of peace on earth an additional trump card and to do everything to prevent a repetition of the past."

War veteran I. Babakov of the Thaelmann Kolkhoz in Kurskaya Oblast's Kurchatovskiy Rayon, who described how Soviet servicemen saved Polish children from the fascists, and war veterans A. Borun from Saratov, F. Dmitriyev from Odessa, S. Kronik from Kharkov, G. Levites from Dnepropetrovsk, N. Murkov from Moscow, V. Rumyantsev from Krivoy Rog, F. Semenov from the village of Zabugorye in Voronezhskaya Oblast's Verkhekhavskiy Rayon, S. Stadnikov from the ciry of Valuyki in Belgorodskaya Oblast, B. Sharipov from Dushanbe and many others urge the Polish working people to be vigilant.

"It is time for Poland's true patriots to ascertain exactly who is the country's friend and who its enemy," writes I. Alabugin, a former submachinegunner in the 1st Tank Army's tank-borne infantry, from Chelyabinsk.

"The Solidarity leadership is dragging Poland into a deep quagmire. Imperialism's stooges care nothing for the Polish people's interests. I would like to tell my Polish friends: Hold on to your gains, be vigilant, value what liberation, socialism and peace have given you."

Soviet people were insulted by the so-called "appeal to the peoples of East Europe" adopted by Solidarity at its congress in Gdansk. Letters to PRAVDA describe it as shameless and provocative. "It was with indignation that I learned of this onslaught from Solidarity," states A. Sotnikov, a fitter and non-party member from Nikolayev. "They have descended to such shamelessness; I do not believe the Polish people consciously want to abandon their socialist gains and benefits. The futile attempts of those who would like the Soviet people and the other fraternal peoples to betray socialism and Lenin's ideals are absurd. That is a vain undertaking, gentlemen from Solidarity!..."

N. Lazukov, a young worker at the Minsk motor vehicle plant and a member of the CPSU as of this year, angrily comments: "By what right do the Solidarity leaders address provocative statements to the working people of all the socialist countries? Whom do these stooges represent? They serve the interests of imperialism and reaction. Surely they do not think that the peoples of the socialist countries will renounce their benefits? Is it not time for the Polish workers headed by the PZPR to deal a resolute rebuff to the Solidarity adventurists and to prove once and for all that power in the country belongs to the working class and its vanguard -- the communist party?"

The Solidarity congress has demonstrated that its leaders are seeking political power. In issuing more and more ultimatums they are seeking gradually, step by step, to switch the country to the track of capitalist restoration. Their game is clear. They must be curbed and stopped. That is the gist of many letters reaching PRAVDA now.

There must be an end to any connivance at the intrigues of Poland's enemies -- that is what Soviet workers think.

The Velikanov family of war and labor veterans from Petrozavodsk urge the Polish communists to deal a resolute rebuff to the enemies of socialism. "The situation in Poland is being exacerbated," they write, "because there has been no fitting rebuff to the minions of imperialism and the counterrevolutionaries from Solidarity."

G. Goncharenko, a worker at Sumy's Khimprom association; Yu. Dumler, a mechanic at the Omsknefteorgsintex association; I. Kovalev, a miner from Gorlovka; I. Ozhikhovskiy, a worker at the sugar combine in Zhashkov, Cherkasskaya Oblast, and his 140 comrades; G. Semenyuk, a foundry hand from Kiev; G. Soldatov, a construction worker from the settlement of Bolshoy Tsaryn, Kalmytskaya ASSR, and many others express their indignation at the fact that the Solidarity leaders are mounting their attacks on socialism in the name of the Polish workers, hiding behind high-flown words, and are seeking power and positions of command. "The enemies of the people's power," A. Arkhipov, a senior foreman at the Cheboksary machine unit plant, notes, "do not disdain resorting to the basest methods, deception and violence, are undermining the economy and are expressing solidarity with the Western subversive centers. Just look at the sort of solidarity Solidarity has! What sort of workers' representatives are they" Surely that is not how the workers' interests are defended?"

Soviet people are profoundly indignant that a wave of anti-Sovietism is mounting in Poland, that the counterrevolutionary forces are conducting extensively and with impunity an unbridled campaign of slander against the Soviet Union and its foreign and domestic policy, are engaging in the falsification of history and are mocking the memory of Soviet servicemen. Muscovites Ye. Levandovskiy and A. Khrapevich and many others write that the enemies of socialism are conducting a coordinated campaign of lies against the Soviet Union.

Their aim is to destroy our brotherhood and unity and to harm the vital interests of the Polish people themselves. M. Kozel from Zaporozhye, who learned from her own experience the hardships of life in bourgeois Poland, appeals to the Polish working people: "Be vigilant, safeguard socialist Poland and its independence. Teach the young people, tell them the truth about the past, teach them to safeguard their gains. Know that the Soviet Union will always be your reliable friend."

Through PRAVDA our readers address the Polish communists and PZPR organizations. Soviet people link the rebuff to the onslaughts of the subversive antisocialist elements from Solidarity and the emergence from the crisis with the consolidation of the PZPR and its active ideological offensive in all sectors of life, and with a scientific, class-based analysis of reality and of the events taking place. I. Mescherikov, a reader from Sukhumi, remarks: "The situation in the country is developing in a dangerous direction; a political opposition was formed whose activity is aimed against the vitally important interests of the Polish people and state. I believe that the Polish workers and Polish communists, even at this difficult stage of their history, will find the strength to rally and to move onto the offensive, and will isolate the antisocialist adventurists, the opportunists and the conciliationists and expose their foul mask. Soviet people are confident that the party's authority and its leading role will grow strong again." V. Sadovets from Perm, a former companion in arms of F. Dzerzhinskiy, who recently celebrated his 90th birthday, expressed the confidence that the communists and all true patriots of Poland will understand the mortal threat looming over the country and firmly come to the defense of the people's socialist gains.

The responses to the events in Poland which the editorial office is receiving are graphic testimony to Soviet people's profound internationalism and feelings of friendship for the Polish people. This is an ardent display of the solidarity of the Soviet people and our working class with those who, in Poland today, are resisting the onslaught of the hostile forces, who are struggling against anarchy and chaos against the outright stooges of imperialism and against counterrevolution and who are resolutely and consistently defending the cause of socialism on Polish land.

USSR COUNSELS GDR ON MODERATION TOWARD POLAND

PM161043 Paris LE MATIN in French 13 Nov 81 p 10

["B.P." report: "Poland: GDR For Use of Force"]

[Text] The recent "ideological" meeting in Moscow of ruling communist parties revealed that the East Germans want force to be used in Poland while the Soviets are preaching patience, probably in order not to ruin the forthcoming East-West negotiations to which they attach great importance.

The Soviet Union moderating East Germany's ardor is a scenario which was acted in the months preceeding the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. And yet, according to some leaks from a very reliable source which have just filtered through following the ideological conference of ruling "fraternal" communist and workers parties held in Moscow on 4 and 5 November, the roles are still as clearly delineated, this time with regard to Poland.

The initial discussions had given rise to some statements which were, all in all, very conventional. There was a rather moderate lesson in communist morality by Soviet representative Boris Ponomarev followed by some tougher remarks by the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak comrades who, once again, did not fail to condemn the "dangers of counterrevolution" in Poland and the machinations of imperialism's agents.

When the East Berlin representative's turn came, the tone suddenly changed. He warned the Polish representatives that a violent confrontation with their country's reactionary forces was "inevitable." He said that the sooner it happened the better if the extent of the "bloodbath" was to be limited. The Polish delegation headed by Stefan Olszowski was shocked into silence.

But during the sesseion break which followed, Boris Ponomarev had the opportunity to talk in private with the leaders of several delegations including, of course, the GDR delegation leader.

When the discussions were resumed the Poles received the second surprise of the day. The East German delegate immediately asked for permission to speak to explain that he seemed to have been misunderstood previously. He was not calling for preparations for a civil war in Poland but, like everybody, was advising the Warsaw leadership to show a firm attitude toward the counterrevolutionaries.

Everything was therefore restored to order and the final declaration was able to "reaffirm" the "solidarity" of all the communists parties with "the communists and all patriots in socialist Poland" in their "struggle against the antipeople forces of counterrevolution and anarchy to eradicate the crisis and strengthen socialism."

Nonetheless the incident reveals several things. First the great impatient nervousness felt by the East Germans who -- they have never concealed the fact -- would like a rapid restoration of order in the excessively temperamental neighboring country. But above all it reveals a very clear choice of moderation by the Soviet leaders. They are probably convinced that it is still too dangerous to use force in Poland. But, more especially, they are showing by their attitude their desire not to jeopardize the East-West negotiations which are about to be resumed.

BUSINESSMAN'S REMARKS ON AID TO POLAND VIEWED

LD141651 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1057 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 14 Nov (TASS) -- Certain circles in the Western financial world, and primarily in the United States, are coming out ever more categorically in favor of linking the satisfaction of Poland's economic requests with making demands on that country of a purely political nature. In this sense an article by the businessman (Andrew Beck) published on the pages of the paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is significant.

(Beck) directly examines the question of carrying out "reforms" in Poland with the aim of overcoming the crisis which it is going through. What does this mean? The author of the article proposes in particular that the program for the reconstruction of the Polish economy should be headed by a high-ranking representative to the business circles of the capitalist world appointed by the Western banks. In his opinion, the overall responsibility for carrying out the reforms must be placed upon "one of the West's leading consultative firms which will replace the Polish Planning Commission."

It is no special surprise that (Beck) is in favor of a comprehensive increase in the role of the private sector both in Polish industry and in agriculture and of reviewing the trading relations of the Polish People's Republic with the West and with the East. It is precisely Western capital that can and must now dictate to the Polish Government harsh but constructive conditions, states the businessman without any sort of beating about the bush.

The "reforms" proposed by (Beck) are in tune with the demands made by counterrevolutionary extremist circles in Poland itself. They are aimed against the bases of socialism in that country and their object is to bring it along, with all its natural and human resources, into the sphere of the Western world. The U.S. entrepreneur does not conceal the fact that the capitalist business world would not mind getting its hands on the coal and copper ore mines of People's Poland, evidently, for the time being as a guarantee for credits already given and for possible new ones.

BRIGHT STAR EXERCISE CLEARLY 'PROVOCATIVE'

Rassadin Commentary

LD141716 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Leonid Rassadin commentary]

[Text] The largest ever American military exercise in the Middle East has begun. Four thousand American Army servicemen have been rushed to Egypt to take part in the exercise. The backbone of the troops are crack units from the Rapid Deployment Force. This 200,000-man strong force has been created in the United States for military intervention in various parts of the world, including the oil-rich Persian Gulf. The American army units will hold a number of operations not only in Egypt, but also in Oman, Sudan and Somalia. The Bright Star exercise involves a total of 6,000 American servicemen of the different fighting arms, from paratroops to Marines.

The main stage of the exercise is scheduled for next weekend. The so-called 3-day offensive operations will involve B-52 Strategic Bombers and will also include the use of live ammunition. The shooting and bombing runs will be on Egyptian territory, mostly very close to the Libyan border. Libyan leader 'Abd as-Salam Jallud has said the purpose of the Bright Star exercise is to intimidate progressive Arab countries who oppose the Reagan administration, which has turned blackmail and international terrorism into an international policy.

Another thing is also obvious. The United States would like to give the first practical test to its Rapid Deployment Force or rather to test in the Middle East a series of operations that could help Washington carry out direct military intervention in a number of Asian and African countries. So it is clear then why attention in the Bright Star exercise is centered on questions of desert warfare, that is in conditions as close to possible to the terrain in the Persian Gulf countries.

The exercise is apparently provocative. It should be viewed in a close connection with the American-Israel strategic cooperation, as it is known. No wonder that just a few days before the exercise began, Israeli planes (?perfidiously) violated Saudi Arabian airspace. The situation in Southern Lebanon has, too, worsened sharply as the threat of another Israeli act of aggression is imminent. It looks like the United States is looking for a pretext to expand its military presence in the Middle East and thus to make it easier to follow there a policy of [word indistinct] pressure.

Washington's actions in the Middle East and Southwest Asia are contrary to efforts ensuring fair and lasting peace. What the United States is doing is pushing the region into another dangerous situation.

Gen Simonyan Commentary

LD142226 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Commentary by military commentator Gen Hrayr Simonyan]

[Text] With the Reagan administration in power there has been an increase in the endeavor of U.S. policy to practice from a position of strength and to display this strength in front of the whole world.

A special place in this is allotted for the military maneuvers carried out by the Pentagon in the so-called zones of vital and important interests of the United States, in particular in the Middle East and the regions close to it. In September-October of this year maneuvers were held in the Mediterranean Sea during which two Libyan aircraft were shot down. New maneuvers by the 6th Fleet were quickly arranged, because of the recent events in Egypt, close to Egyptian and Libyan shores.

The Pentagon has now started the biggest military maneuvers, code-named Bright Star. The 14th of November was formally set as the date for starting the maneuvers. However, since organizing the air bridge to move the forces over long distances to the theater of military operations -- one of the most important elements of Bright Star -- (?we) [word indistinct] consider that the maneuvers started before their set time.

According to the Pentagon's official spokesman the maneuvers themselves have three phases. The first is to land the soldiers of the 82nd Airborne Division in a desert location west of Cairo under the protection of the American and Egyptian Air Forces. The training during the second phase, which will continue from 15 to 21 November, will be in military operations of the American and Egyptian units in desert conditions. The third phase is to commence on 22 November. It will become the main phase of the maneuvers. During 3 days the American and Egyptian forces are to carry out joint assault operations in provocative proximity to the Libyan border. It is important to point out here that the assault will be accompanied by firing from all kinds of weapons, in particular the B-52 strategic bombers. We repeat that all this will take place in direct proximity to Libya.

An initial analysis of the meaning of the training and context of its major phases, such as the location and timing, cleraly indicates that this display of military strength is of a provocative nature. From the strategic military angle this display is nothing but a major [word indistinct] for intervention in the borders of the sovereign countries of the Middle East. This, on the occasion, is not being denied by the Americans themselves. General Kingston, commander of the expansionist Rapid Deployment Forces [RDF], who himself is supervizing the Bright Star maneuvers, in an interview with the Italian magazine GIORNALE NUOVO frankly stated that the maneuvers are considered the main rehearsal for operations on a world scale. We are ready to fight, and this same readiness brings about a new elements in the Middle East situation and in North Africa.

The words of praise of the general require scrutiny. This new element in the imperialist policy of the United States in this explosive region is expressed by moving to overt intimidation and armed provocations agianst Libya, Iran and other countries of the region. The Washington POST mentioned that the Reagan administration, directly and secretly on the eve of the maneuvers assured Cairo of its readiness to extend military assistence in the event Egypt attacked Libya.

In this connection let us recall the law of American intervention in Vietnam. It is known that the United States on 2 August 1964 staged a clash between her ships and Vietnamese torpedo boats in the Gulf of Tonkin and on 5 August, exploiting this pretext, sent B-52 strategic bombers to bomb Vietnamese territory. On the 7th of the same month the American Congress approved the lawless actions of the American military. Where is the guarantee that this will not be repeated during the Bright Star maneuvers? Especially since the same B-52 aircraft will bomb the so-called important establishments of the possible enemy on Egyptian territory and in direct proximity to Libyan borders. The Marine units, within the framework of the maneuvers -- which have already started will carry out landing operations on the shores of Oman and Somalia, the American forces will train for operations in desert conditions which exactly duplicate the territory of Saudi Arabia, called in the West the desert state.

In this context the following question arises: Did the Israeli aircraft accidentally penetrate the Saudi air space at the same time as the American forces were being landed in Egypt? We must also not forget the following fact, the existence of specific plans for American forces to occupy this sovereign country.

Here is one of the cases drawn by the overseas strategists. Disturbances breakout in Saudi Arabia, and in the Pentagon's viewpoint constitute a threat to the continuous exports of petroleum to the United States. How are they to behave in this case? The Pentagon, after receiving Reagan's order, places the 82nd Airborne Division and the 101st Air Assault Division on alert and gives thes the task of "quelling the disturbances."

To carry out this operation the Pentagon involves the air force, which is present in near-by bases and in particular in Israel. It is considered that the reaction time of the RDF should not exceed more than 3 full days, 72 hours. The possibility that during the Bright Star maneuvers the Pentagon will [word indistinct] the matters connected with practical application of this plan cannot be excluded.

Does not President Reagan's statement, in which he said that we will not allow Saudi Arabia to become a second Iran, mean that the Americans give themselves the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and equally the other countries of the region?

These are the facts. They convincingly indicate the provocative aggressive nature of the American maneuvers, Bright Star, which seek to intimidate the Arab countries and to force them to refrain from pursuing an independence policy.

Arutyunov Commentary

LD142150 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Nov 81

[From "Window on the Arab World" program: Rafael Arutyunov commentary]

[Text] The big military maneuvers organized by the Pentagon, called Bright Star, have begun in Egypt after long preparations. In addition to Egypt, the maneuvers will include Sudan, Somalia and Oman. More than 5,000 U.S. troops, a large number of tanks and armored vehicles and other U.S. war materiel, including B-52 bombers, will take part. For over 3 weeks guns will be fired and bombs and rockets will explode on the vast Arab territory. The New York TIMES wrote impudently that it would be the largest U.S. presence in the Middle East since World War II.

Why does Washington need such a military presence and such a big parade of its might on the territory of others, the territory of the Arabs? Washington relies on an alleged Soviet danger to justify its military invasion. However, it is known that this myth is firmly rejected by the vast majority of Arabs and by all the Arab countries, including those countries which the United States considers its friends. Moreover, the vast majority of the Arabs reject the imposed U.S. guardianship because they quite rightly see in it a danger to their sovereignty, independence and right to self-determination. The commentaries of the Arab press and social and political personalities nearly all agree about the ongoing maneuvers -- they are designed to frighten the Arabs, impose the will of the United States and prepare the way for U.S. imperialist domination in the Middle East. That is the real danger felt by the Arab world.

However, Washington's actions, which are extremely militaristic, do pose a danger to the Arab countries and peoples. Washington claims the presence of a Soviet danger; is it the Soviet Union that is carrying out maneuvers near the shores of the United States? The United States is the one carrying out maneuvers thousands of kilometers from its shores, in a region near the Soviet border. That is why the Soviet Union will not take a bystander's attitude to the provocative acts of the U.S. militarists in the Middle East -- first, because they threaten the progressive Arab regimes friendly to the Soviet Union, and it is well known that the Soviet Union will never abandon its friends if they come to harm; second, because these acts also infringe on the Soviet Union's security interests and the Soviet leaders have more than once remarked that it will not stand idly by viewing developments in the Middle East, because that region is very near the Soviet southern border.

It is quite clear from what has been said who is threatening whom in the Middle East.

LIBYA INVITES STEADFASTNESS STATES TO MEETING

LD132310 Moscow Radio Peace and Progess in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriyah has invited its partners in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to hold a meeting at the foreign minister level to coordinate stands in confronting the coming U.S. Bright Star maneuvers which will basically cover Egyptian territory and will take place in the immediate vicinity of Libya's borders.

The invitation was delivered to the ambassadors of Syria, Algeria, and the PDRY and the representative of the PLO by Libyan Command member, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, who affirmed that the Libyan Jamahiriyah considers the coming American maneuvers as flagrant U.S. interference in the Arab world with a view to hitching it to its policy bandwagon.

The program for the maneuvers provides for landing 5,000 U.S. soldiers in Egypt, and strikes at training targets in the vicinity of Libya's borders by B-52 strategic bombers, which take off from their bases in North Dakota. The maneuvers, in which units of the American fleet will take part, also cover Sudanese, Somali and Omani territory.

A U.S. State Department spokesman stressed that the aim of these maneuvers, which are to continue until the middle of December, can be summed up as enabling U.S. forces to carry out joint military exercises with the forces of the U.S. allies in the Middle East region and East Africa.

But in fact Washington is trying through these manuevers to flex its military muscles to frighten the Arab countries, paralyze their will and suppress their aspiration for freedom and independence, and to eventually drag them into the orbit of U.S. adventures in the region. It is in line with these plans that Washington is trying to tempt the states of the region with the generous military aid, and it is asking Egypt in return to assert its commitment to the As-Sadat policy; it is urging Saudi Arabia to split the unity of the Arab ranks which stand up to imperialist pressures; it is also turning Sudan into a tool for hostile provocations against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The ultimate aim is to stir up more differences in the Arab camp, and to make the Arabs have doubts about the policy of the Soviet Union under the slogan of the so-called Soviet threat.

It is in such circumstances that the steadfastness and confrontation states are proposing a number of tangible measures to deter the U.S. military threat. Their plan, which they intend to put forward at the coming Fes Arab summit conference, contains the following major points:

First -- intensification of the sanction-system on Arab countries that give so-called military facilities to the United States;

Second -- calling upon the Arab leaders to mobilize all their energy and economic resources, including oil and oil assets in U.S. banks which are estimated at billions of dollars, to confront the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement which is hostile to the Arabs;

Third -- strengthening relations with the states of the socialist camp and holding negotiations with the USSR with a view to restoring the balance of power in the Middle East region;

TASS U.S. STIFLING LIBYAN REVOLUTION

LD151940 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 15 Nov (TASS) -- High-ranking representatives of the U.S. administration are openly adding their voices to the unbridled anti-Libyan campaign in the United States and to the demands to take "economic sanctions" against Libya and to "punish" that country for pursuing a course which is unfavorable to Washington.

U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, speaking at Palm Beach (Florida), made no bones about threatening to announce a boycott of Libyan oil.

There is nothing new in this idea. The ruling circles in the United States are striving at all costs to achieve their goal -- to force Libya to change its anti-imperialist policy or to install in power there a pro-American regime which would defend Washington's interests. Among the measures suggested are a trade blockade on Libya and a plan to stifle it economically.

Washington is also encouraging a number of neighboring states to take provocative actions against that country. This objective is served, too, by Washington's aid to Sudan, which will be discussed during the current visit of President J. Numayri to the United States and by a promise to provide Egypt with a "protective umbrella" if it attacks Libya. The administration is actively supporting anti-Libyan groupings who are carrying out their splitting activities from Egyptian territory.

One more link in the chain of U.S. warlike preparations regarding Libya are the "Bright Star" maneuvers which are taking place in neighboring Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Oman and in which some 6,000 American soldiers are taking place and "the efficiency" of present-day American arms, including "B-52" strategic bombers, is being tested.

The course of stifling the Libyan revolution is meeting with the full support of the American monoplies. As the CBS televsion company has reported, the second largest oil corporation -- "Mobil Oil" -- has already announced its decision to sever links with Libya. The "Exxon" oil company was the first to recall its personnel from that country.

PRAVDA: U.S. AIMING FOR DIKTAT IN MIDEAST

PM131449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 81 p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Threats and Blackmail"]

[Text] There is a smell of powder again in the Near East. Violating the elementary norms of international law, Israeli aircraft encroached on Saudi Arabia's air space. Yet another Arab country has found itself the target for the Tel Aviv aggressors. The aggression against Lebanon recently began in the same way. The Israeli air raid on the suburbs of Baghdad is fresh in the memory. And the other day Israeli Defense Minister Sharon resumed the threats to "launch armed actions" against the Syrians and Palestinians.

It is no accident that the upsurge in Tel Aviv's aggressiveness coincided with a buildup in the U.S. military presence in the Near East. The Pentagon has just begun major military maneuvers in the region. Taking part are crack formations of the Rapid Deployment Force with the support of U.S. air and naval forces. The exercises take in the territory of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. In the course of the maneuvers American Green Berets, jointly with troops from those countries, will rehearse offensive operations involving the seizure of "specified sites," the landing of troops, bombing training and street fighting.

The Pentagon's war games are codenamed "Bright Star." Under a militarist star, the United States is trying to rally "multinational forces" for the Sinai with the participation of its West European allies, demanding their unconditional support for the disastrous Camp David diplomacy. Even their timid refusal to follow this course unconditionally was greeted with peremptory squawks from Washington and a hysterical reaction from Tel Aviv.

In just the same way military blackmail from Israel with respect to Riyadh followed immediately after Saudi Arabia put forward its own peace initiative, which is rejected by Tel Aviv.

The flagrant violation of its air space showed that American military deliveries, in particular the famous deal involving the sale of AWACS planes, has nothing to do with ensuring its security and that that country is assigned a secondary, subordinate role in the so-called "strategic alliance" planned by Washington.

Recent events in the Near East are alarming. Instead of detente, the United States and its Israeli accomplice are pushing the region's countries into an arms race, and instead of a peaceful settlement they are trying to establish their own military diktat and a neocolonialist order.

U.S. DEFENDS ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION' AT UN

LD132216 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 13 Nov TASS -- The United States has shamelessly come out in defense of the blatant act of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli military. It was the only country except Israel to vote at the UN General Assembly against the resolution strongly denouncing the pirate attack on the nuclear research center near Baghdad last summer. The question was brought to the attention of the assembly at the request of a group of Arab countries, deeply alarmed by the aggressive actions perpetrated by Tel Aviv with impunity.

The resolution voices strong concern over the misuse by Israel of the planes and weapons supplied by the United States in order to perpetrate acts of aggression against Arab countries. During the three-day debate on this question representatives of many countries stressed that Tel Aviv would never have dared to take such brazen actions without Washington's complicity, its generous military and financial aid and its diplomatic support.

The General Assembly urged in its resolution all countries to immediately discontinue any supplies to Israel of weapons and relevant materials of any type enabling it to perpetrate acts of aggression against other countries, it requested that the Security Council take effective coercive measures against Israel so as to prevent it from (?continuing) its aggressive attacks.

U.S. PRESSURING EGYPT IN POST-AS-SADAT ERA

LD131314 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov TASS -- "The stepped up American activity around Egypt is evidence of the intention of the USA to bring pressure to bear on Cairo," the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly said today. Commenting on the aims of the exercises of the Rapid Deployment Force code-named "Bright Star," which were planned by the Pentagon for November-December, the weekly points out that "under the present situation these exercises acquire a particularly sinister meaning."

The point is, the weekly says, that now that As-Sadat is dead, "some people overseas believe in all evidence that it will be possible to make Egypt serve the American interests even more effectively. It is hoped in Washington that the new President, the only figure of As-Sadat's entourage who has so far not visited Israel, will be able to split the Arab world and draw in some or other form into the anti-Arab Camp David deal those who opposed it strongly in the past."

But they tend to forget in Washington that the point is not As-Sadat's personality, but the essence of the Camp David policy, which ruined the former Egyptian president.... and under these conditions use can be made of the means which go far beyond the framework of 'mutual respect' and 'non-interference in each other's internal affairs,' let us say, financial, military and political pressure."

The TIMES is drawing attention to another potential form of influencing Egypt. "Some most extremist people in the Israeli leadership," the weekly points out, "have long claimed that peace with Egypt is above all peace with As-Sadat, who is not eternal. After As-Sadat's death they declare that the main guarantee for the observance by the Egyptian side of the peace treaty with Israel no longer exists, and therefore, they claim, it is unnecessary to turn over to Egypt the last third of Sinai Peninsula by April 25. The Israeli (hawks) do not put too much faith in the promises of the new leadership to observe the Camp David accords. They are not even reassured by the new measures taken by the president for a further normalization of relations with Israel. With Washington's green light Israel is putting the sincerity of the Egyptian president to test, as it were."

As far as the "Arab world," which subjected the As-Sadat regime to strict isolation, is concerned, it does not lose hope that the biggest Arab country will return to its ranks, of course, on condition of full renunciation of the separate Camp David deal, the article stresses.

OUTCOME OF PALESTINE AUTONOMY TALKS IN CAIRO

LD131600 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 13 Nov 81

[By TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov TASS -- The two-day American-Egyptian-Israeli talks on so-called "Palestinian autonomy" have ended in Cairo without producing any results. Fruitless discussions on this problem have been going on since 1979 when the United States, Israel and Egypt undertook a manoeuvre within the framework of their anti-Arab VIP [as received] David Deal. Its purpose was to impose, in the guise of "administrative autonomy," a regime of Israeli occupation on the Arab people of Palestine for all time and to prevent the Palestinian people from their legitimate right to self-determination and the establishment of their own state. It was evidently in pursuance of the so-called Camp David process that the Israeli parliament (Knesset) [word indistinct] on Tuesday the legislation on an emergency situation in the Arab territories occupied in 1967. These measures will enable the Israeli authorities to continue arresting and deporting local residents and taking repressive measures against the Arab population. Israel has not departed one jot from its plans for annexing the Western bank of the River Jordan, the Gaza Strip and Jerusalem. It is also stepping up the construction of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab lands.

The Camp David agreements set the seal on Tel Aviv's expansionist appetites and are being imposed by the present U.S. administration on the Arab peoples as to achieve a settlement in the Middle East. [sentence as received] In [word indistinct] the Camp David deal has united the (?hands) of the Israeli aggressors still more, aggravated the explosive situation in the region and is being used by the Reagan administration today for increasing American military presence in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area. The Arab peoples have learned from their own experience that separate deals with an aggressor do not lead up to a just peace. On the contrary, they harbour the danger of a still further aggrevation of tension and emergence of military conflicts. The Soviet proposals put forward at the 26th Congress of the CPSU offer a constructive alternative to the Camp David deal. They provide for an all-embracing Mid-East settlement by the collective efforts of all the sides concerned.

The Soviet Union suggested calling a broadly based international conference on the Middle East including -- apart from all Arab countries which have a common frontier with Israel, and Israel proper -- the Palestine Liberation Organization which should be present on an equal footing. Such a conference could also be attended -- apart from the Soviet Union and United States -- by other states that would represent the regions adjacent to the Middle East, say Western Europe, North Africa and southern Asia. The Soviet proposals meet with understanding and support from the Arab peoples but the West, in the first place the USA and Israel, want to impose their own version of "settlement" of the Middle East problem, a vision based on military force, aggression and militarism.

U.S. SPONSORS SUDAN'S INVASION OF CHAD

LD132134 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 13 Nov 81

["Sudanese Bayonets and American Designs" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Geliy Skobelev]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov, TASS -- Goukouni Oueddei, head of the Transitional National Union Government of the Republic of Chad, has accused Sudan of committing an aggression against Chad. It must be said from the very beginning that the statement is highly convincing. It is confirmed by facts which leave (?no one in doubt) that in effect this is act of an open and unprovoked aggression. The Sudanese military units have invaded the territory of Chad and are now taking part in military operations against the government forces on the side of the rebel Hissein Habre who has been officially declared in Chad to be "a traitor and a criminal who has been sentenced to death".

What are the aims of this provocative attack and who needs it? This attack creates a new pocket of military tension in that part of Africa. The history of recent years provides graphic evidence that the Western powers, attracted by the strategic resources of that country, have undertaken in these years a whole series of actions designed to destabilize the situation in Chad and Central Africa as a whole. They clearly do not like the peaceful settlement in Chad reached after a number of years of bloody clashes, and they are looking for every possible pretext and possibilities for interfering in the internal affairs of that country.

Especially active of late in this [word indistinct] has been the United States that has staked on the rebel faction of Habre and has resorted to the use of Sudanese military units as a vehicle in their adventure.

Washington in its expansionist designs assigns a no small role to Khartoum and its rulers. It is no coincidence that of late the flow of American financial injections and arms shipments to Sudan has significantly broadened. Washington counts on the use of Sudanese bayonets in order to install in power in Chad its puppet Habre (?who) is well known for his ties with the CIA and the Pentagon. This, as Washington believes, will make it possible for them to achieve yet another objective: namely, to create a new front from the south against Libya which is regarded by the makers of the U.S. foreign policy as a serious barrier in the way of implementing the U.S. expansionist plans in the region.

These designs rest on the concept that has now prevailed on the banks of the Potomac, according to which any region of the globe, even the remotest one, can arbitrarily be declared to constitute "a sphere of vital U.S. interests". In Africa, these designs have found their practical implementation in the creation of the "Washington-Pretoria axis" spearheaded against the independent African states, in the attempts to knock together, with the South African participation, a new military pact in (?the south) of the Atlantic, in the imposition of U.S. military bases on the eastern African coast, in attempts to destabilize the situation in the number of African countries, above all, those with progressive orientation.

The current aggressive incursion into Chad constitutes yet another joint operation by the CIA and the Pentagon, posing a real threat to peace and security on the African Continent.

SUDAN NEEDS ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS, NOT ARMS

LD150032 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Last May and June were marked by a railwaymen's strike in Sudan. The strike involved about 43,000 men, unprecedented for that country. It paralyzed Sudan's economy for several weeks. Seeking to end labor actions, the authorities issued a law that forbids strikes. Many strikers were arrested, with their destinies still unknown. Later a number of professionals and businessmen were imprisoned. General Numayri's tough political stand spreads to neighboring countries, including Libya. Claiming that Libya is preparing for an incursion into his country, General Numayri is massing troops on its border. Many analysts believe that the current political course of the Sudanese authorities reflects the interests of the 450 families holding political power in the country, not the interests of the Sudanese people. Here's how (Yuriy Bashkarov) of the magazine NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] analyzes the situation in Sudan:

The Sudanese economy has come to a total disarray in recent years. The production of cotton, the country's main foreign currency earner, is dropping. Compared with 1976 it's shrunk by half, the profits of state and private enterprises have dwindled. The production of food crops is also falling and the country is experiencing an acute food shortage. The external debt has grown up to $2 billion by September, 1979. Khartoum is hard pressed to repay its creditors and foreign currency reserves are exhausted.

Apparently, having little faith in their own armed forces, the ruling circles of Sudan have chosen to rely on alliance with Egypt. At the same time Sudan began to change its policy. Initially, Khartoum opposed the Camp David deal but later it parted from this stand and took As-Sadat's line. This policy failed to win the people's support and resulted in Sudan's isolation in the Arab world. Payment began to flow to Khartoum from the United States, primarily as arms deliveries which Washington uses to expand its military presence in the Middle East. Sudan, as President Numayri admitted himself, has concentrated its troops on the border with Libya. Asked whether this meant Sudan's readiness to start a preventive war against Libya, Numayri answered in the affirmative. He added that he would be supported by Egypt and perhaps also by the United States. Following this statement Washington promised to supply Sudan in the nearest future with another $100 million worth of arms.

Sudan's participation in Washington's policy, which leads to new military conflicts, goes against the interests of the Sudanese people because the results will be subordination to American influence. Like other African countries, the Sudanese need a solution of pressing economic problems and this can't be done with the help of AWACS planes and American weapons. The New York TIMES has commented that President as-Sadat had not faced any shortage of United States arms since the military assistance given him amounted to billions of dollars. Yet As-Sadat's fate is common knowledge. The experience of Iran and now of Egypt demonstrates that disregard of national interests is a most dangerous road and it is a road to nowhere.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF LEBANESE VISITORS

Kirilenko, Ponomarev Meeting

LD131846 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Kirilenko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents today had a meeting with chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon Walid Junblatt and members of the party's leadership accompanying him -- Muhsin Dallul, T. Sultan and A. Fatayri.

The participants in the meeting pointed out that the escalation of the militaristic activity of the aggressive imperialist circles, above all of the United States, that seeking world hegemony are pushing the world to nuclear catastrophe is aggravating the situation in various areas of the world and creating a direct threat to the vital interests of the peoples.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Progressive Socialist Party expressed a serious concern over the continued aggravation of the situation in the Middle East. Though the U.S. imperialist circles that are using Israel as their instrument have so far been unable to impose the Camp David deal on Arab countries. They continue the efforts to involve Arabs in cooperation with the participants in the deal by resorting to all sort of scheming, to military and political pressure and blackmail. It was noted that the plans of creating the so-called "multinational forces" on the Sinai lead actually to the introduction and deployment of U.S. forces on Arab lands.

Both sides expressed the conviction that a reliable way to a just settlement of the Middle East conflict is the implementation of the Soviet proposal to convene an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole lawful representative of the Palestine people.

The participants in the meeting pointed to the importance of implementing the proposals of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon aimed at attaining a broad national accord for the sake of the vital interests of the Lebanese people. It is only on the basis of preserving Lebanon's unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty and putting an end to imperialist interference in its internal affairs that the situation can be normalized. The sides condemned resolutely Israel's aggressive actions against Lebanon which are causing heavy civilian casualties and hampering a political solution of the Lebanese crisis.

The Soviet side proclaimed the invariable solidarity with the Lebanese patriots who together with the Palestinian resistance movement are opposing the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Further Details

LD142248 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The two Soviet party leaders Andrey Kirilenko and Boris Ponomarev have met in Moscow with Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, and other party leaders accompanying Walid Junblatt on his visit to the Soviet Union.

During their conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, the representatives of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party expressed approval of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The participants in the meeting emphasized the escalation of military activities by aggressive imperialist quarters, headed by the United States.

Junblatt Interview

LD151802 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Interview with Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the aim of this visit?

[Answer] It is a response to an invitation from the CPSU Central Committee to attend the celebrations of the Great Bolshevik Revolution and to hold talks on the developments.

[Question] The new U.S. administration's policy and the maneuvers have affected the situation in the Middle East. How do you view this?

[Answer] Our evaluation of U.S. policy and particularly the policy of this administration is that this policy will not abandon, but rather increase its aggression and inflexibility regarding the Arab peoples. This is not strange; for more than 40 years the United States has supported Israel in its aggressive policy against the Arab people.

We expect many explosions in the Arab arena. These explosions might be translated into armed aggression, particularly in the Lebanese area, as happened last year and the year before when Israel launched a strike on the south and on the Palestinian resistance and the national movement in order to browbeat those two liberation movements. American policy can be summed up in those points, I believe.

[Question] Regarding Lebanon, there is an immediate danger in the south as four Israeli divisions are reported to be there. What are the tasks of the national forces in Lebanon?

[Answer] We expect an aggression or armed attack on Lebanon at any moment. The forces allied with Israel on the southern borders, namely Sa'd Haddah, and at the center of Lebanon, namely the Lebanese phalangists, will help Israel in this aggression. We ought to confront this aggression constantly, as a Lebanese national movement, by cooperating with the Palesinian resistance and with support from Syrians, who are carrying out the task of defending Lebanon against such aggression. The task is formidable, but so far we have been steadfast and we have succeeded in foiling the Israeli-separatists designs in the Lebanese arena.

[Question] Which existing or proposed solutions do you think will lead to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East?

[Answer] Inevitably a settlement to the Middle East question will be reached one day in the Arab arena. It will be through acknowledgement of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and will call on Israel and its supporters -- that is the United States -- to acknowledge these rights first. Personally, I believe it is difficult at present for Israel and ultimately Zionism to acknowledge the Palestinians' rights, as that would contradict its basic design. However, they will inevitably reach the truth, the clear truth that there is no way but to acknowledge the Palestinians' rights, representated by setting up an independent and democratic state on the West Bank and Gaza.

In order to reach this settlement it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that there can be no exclusion of the Soviet Union from its major, vanguard role in a settlement in the Middle East. All attempts exerted to exclude the Soviet Union and reaching unilateral settlement such as Camp David, have proved hopeless and ineffective.

KUWAIT PRESS, LEADERS QUOTED ON U.S., USSR

PM131043 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 3

[V. Mikhin article: "Land of Scorching Winds"]

[Excerpt] Kuwait is playing an increasingly notable role in solving questions of policy and not only in the Arab East. It is actively participating in the work of the United Nations and many other international organizations.

The government adheres strictly to the principles of positive neutrality. Kuwait constantly advocates strengthening peace and security, reducing international tension, ending the arms race, eliminating centers of crisis and liquidating the remnants of colonialism.

Expressing the government's opinion, the newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM was sharply critical of U.S. President Reagan's decision to press ahead with the production of neutron weapons. Washington has been expatiating very much recently, this publication stresses, on the need to combat international terrorism. However, the method of "neutron terrorism" adopted by the U.S. leadership is a hundredfold more dangerous. At a time when mankind is striving to end the unrestrained arms race, the United States is formulating plans for the mass extermination of people.

Kuwait holds a clear and principled position on the solution of the Near East crisis. It resolutely opposes the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the region. Kuwait's leaders have repeatedly stressed the importance of Arab cohesion in the struggle against the Israeli policy of expansion and blackmail.

Opposing the creation of military-political groupings in the Persian Gulf which Washington has been persistently trying to impose on the region's peoples in recent years, the Kuwaiti Government has repeatedly stressed that the Gulf states themselves are capable of solving their internal problems and of defending themselves against external threats. In an interview with the Lebanese weekly MONDAY MORNING, [Kuwait head of state] Shayk Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah sharply criticized U.S. plans to intervene in the Persian Gulf region "to defend Western interests there."

At the same time, Kuwait's leaders have repeatedly given a good opinion of the positions of the USSR, which firmly supports the Persian Gulf countries' right to dispose freely of their natural wealth. The local press wrote proudly that Kuwait was the first state in the region to support Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's well-known proposals on ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf.

The striving for peace and cooperation and the proximity of the positions on major international problems were an objective basis for the successful development of cooperation between our states. These relations, KUNA notes, may be considered a unique example of ideal relations between countries with different political and social systems. Stressing the importance of having established diplomatic relations with our country, the Kuwaiti weekly AL-HADAF writes that cooperation with the USSR is essential. It is in the national interests of the region's states.

PAPER VIEWS PDRY PROGRESS, ENEMIES' PROVOCATIONS

PM120953 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 3

[A. Zhukov dispatch: "The Progress of the Caravan of Revolution"]

[Excerpts] Aden -- Since June 1969 Democratic Yemen has been successfully following a socialist orientation. The national front leadership's decision on a socialist orientation for the former imperialist domain was given a hostile reception by reactionaries within the country and abroad.

Various counterrevolutionary organizations created with money from Western special services and certain reactionary regimes in countries bordering the PDRY began to weave the threads of plots against the young republic and to commit subversion and acts of sobatage.

However, the black plots of the revolution's enemies were not to be realized. With the help of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and with the support of all progressive forces in the world, the young democratic state in southwest Arabia began to strengthen and develop rapidly. The people of South Yemen have recently celebrated the second anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY, which marked the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in the relations between the two countries.

The face of the Yemeni countryside is changing. The peasant who 15 years ago had nothing but a hoe and calloused hands now skillfully handles complex agricultural equipment.

The process of progressive transformations has had a direct effect on the sphere of industry too. In the first years after the proclamation of independence the whole of Yemeni industry was concentrated in an oil refinery capable of refining 8 million tons of oil a year and in the ship repair yards of the port of Aden. These two enterprises plus many small primitive workshops produced 4 percent of the republic's gross social product.

The process of creating a state sector in industry, whose share now exceeds half, began in the seventies with the nationalization of the property of the foreign monopolies which had held sway in Aden ever since colonial times. Nationalization together with the introduction of a foreign trade monopoly substantially undermined the position of private capital. The era of international speculation in the free zone of the port of Eden has vanished into oblivion.

However, the progressive transformations have taken place in an atmosphere of complex domestic and foreign policy struggle. Quite recently the republic's Supreme Court heard a number of cases concerning accusations of antistate activity, especially major embezzlements and sabotage. Opponents of the new system who fled neighboring countries are trying to activate counterrevolutionary elements within the PDRY by secret channels. The forces of imperialism are inciting reactionary regimes into direct armed actions against the republic. The latest provocation of this kind was the raid by an Omani helicopter on one of the villages in the border zone of the province of (Majra) in the east of the republic and the abduction of Omani territory of several peaceful inhabitants. Such actions by the PDRY's enemies arouse the anger and condemnation of the Yemeni people.

"Whatever provocations the enemies of the Yemeni revolution may resort to in their attempts to overthrow the democratic regime in our country and to turn back its development," Salih Munassar as-Siyayli, leader of the republic's state security organs, stressed, speaking on 30 September 1981 to participants in a meeting of ideological workers in Aden, "they will not succeed. We are capable of defending the gains of Democratic Yemen's working people."

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION ENDS STUDY VISIT

PM091321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Syrian Ba'th Party, a delegation of Ba'th Party workers was in the Soviet Union 27 October through 3 November. During their stay in the USSR the delegation members visited, as well as Moscow, the Ukrainian SSR and familiarized themselves with the work experience of CPSU party organizations in agriculture and with the Soviet people's life.

CEMA, IRAQ SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL IN BAGHDAD

PM061029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] TASS -- A routine session of the CEMA and Republic of Iraq Joint Commission has ended in Baghdad. Representatives of Iraq and of the CEMA member countries have signed a protocol under which cooperation is to develop in the sphere of trade, transport, power engineering, the petroleum and gas industry, agriculture, irrigation, science and technology.

IRAN, IRAQ STATEMENTS ON FIGHTING REPORTED

LD081030 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 8 Nov, TASS -- According to a Tehran radio report, four Iraqi airplanes were shot down yesterday in an air combat near Ahvaz. 95 Iraqi servicemen were killed in the southern sector of the front, and 30 servicemen in other areas.

A spokesman for Iraq's military command, whose statement has been circulated by the news agency INA, denied the report about the downed aircraft. He said that the Iraqi aviation had attacked enemy positions several times, killing 145 Iranian officers and men over the past twenty four hours.

IRANIAN GOVERNMENT, INSURGENTS CLASH IN KORDESTAN

LD081108 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 8 Nov, TASS — Serious clashes have once again taken place in Iranian Kordesdan between government forces and insurgents. According to a report of the PARS news agency, street-fighting broke out in the city of Bukan. 74 people were killed in the fighting. The agency reports that the police, gendarmerie, army units and Islamic revolutionary guards later re-established control over the city.

BRIEFS

NEW TUNISIAN ENVOY -- TASS -- On 22 October, Tunisian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mohamed Habib Gherab presented his credentials to I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin. Following the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between I.G. Kebin and M.H. Gherab, a friendly conversation was held in which M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 81 p 4 PM]

CPSU DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

12 Nov Activities

GF131411 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Excerpt] A delegation of CPSU representatives headed by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, was warmly received at Mawalan Airport on 10 November by hundreds of (?people) waving flags and placards. The delegation is currently visiting the capital of Mozambique at the invitation of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee.

The Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee gave a reception in honor of the visiting Soviet representatives (?today). The reception was addressed by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permament Political Committee and secretary general of the front. Dos Santos explained the [words indistinct] and the objectives of the social struggle being waged against imperialism, colonialism and racism for the sake of establishing peace. He also recalled the support of the progresssive peoples of the world for the peace initiatives voiced by Leonid Brezhnev during the 26th CPSU Congress.

In his address the head of the Soviet delegation, Sharaf Rashidov, expressed warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet as well as on behalf of Leonid Brezhnev. Sharaf Rashidov said: At present Soviet-Mozambique relations are developing on the firm basis of the agreement drawn up between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique providing for friendship and cooperation. Cooperation between our countries includes such fields as relations between states, parties and peoples. [passage indistinct]

Talks were held on 12 November in the Mozambique Liberation Front's headquarters building in [word indistinct] between the front's leaders and (?officials) and the visiting Soviet delegation headed by Sharaf Rashidov. Speaking on behalf of Soviet Communists, the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Brezhnev, Sharaf Rashidov warmly greeted the members of the Mozambique Liberation Front and patriots of his country. Sharaf Rashidov said the Soviet people (?rejoiced over the horizons) attained by the Mozambique people. He added: In the course of a short time, the people of Mozambique have achieved success in removing the heavy (?burden) of colonialism and in (?executing their) democratic obligations outlined by the Third Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front. Every achievement by the Mozambique people and, in fact, by the rest of the peace-loving peoples of Africa (?should be regarded) as (?enhancing) their [word indistinct] and social development.

The cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique in various fields is developing [words indistinct]. The Soviet Union regards Mozambique's peaceful endeavors in the social, economic and political fields and (?its moves to promote the interests) of its toilers as worthy of high praise. The Soviet Union highly values Mozambique's line aimed at creating the conditions required for establishing a socialist community. The Soviet people are on the side of Mozambique's revolution. They are [words indistinct] at a time when Mozambique is (?making efforts) to safeguard the achievements of its struggle against imperialism. The visit currently being paid to Mozambique by the CPSU representatives is a new confirmation of the extent of the importance we attach to strengthening our friendship and cooperation with your country and to promoting our relations with the Mozambique Liberation Front.

Rashidov Addresses Reception

LD141628 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1107 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Maputo, 14 Nov (TASS) -- The Soviet People have always admired the heroic struggle of the Mozambique people who, under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], liberated their homeland from the centuries-old colonial yoke, said Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, who is leading a delegation on a visit here. He gave a reception on Friday in honor of the Frelimo leadership.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique, he noted, major progressive socioeconomic reforms have been implemented in the country. The political activity of the working people is growing and their cohesion around Frelimo is becoming stronger. The party plays a leading role in all spheres of life in Mozambique society.

The international prestige of People's Mozambique, which pursues an active anti-imperialist and anticolonial policy and advocates the establishment of equal relations with all states, is growing.

The Mozambique people are not alone on their chosen path of building a new society, Sharaf Rashidov stressed. They have sincere friends in the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. The friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique, our solidarity and cooperation, act as an influential factor in maintaining peace and averting war.

The world, he said, is going through a difficult period. Never before has the future of mankind and the life of man on earth been threatened by weapons of such destructive force.

Securing peace has been and remains the supreme goal of the foreign policy of the Soviet state, the head of the CPSU delegation stressed.

The Soviet and Mozambique peoples are jointly waging a struggle for peace and progress, for the happiness of the peoples, Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee, said in reply.

During the talks between the delegations of the CPSU and Frelimo, he noted, we have reached an even deeper understanding that the happiness and well-being of our peoples depends on firm friendship between our parties and states.

We have discussed questions of economic cooperation, which is growing increasingly stronger and is developing. Our countries are showing the entire world in practice how the foundations for economic relations of a new type must be laid and developed. They are radically different from the relations which the imperialist states are trying to impose on us.

The very warm feelings which have been displayed here toward the CPSU delegation are the expression of the fraternal friendship the Mozambicans feel for the entire Soviet people.

We in Mozambique have chosen a difficult road. We are waging a difficult struggle. But this is a road of success and we are confident of our victory, Marcelino dos Santos stated.

Talks End

LD141150 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Maputo, 14 Nov TASS -- Talks came to a close here today between the delegations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Frelimo Party. The CPSU delegation at the talks was headed by Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, and the Frelimo Party delegation by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee for economic policy.

A joint communique was adopted on the results of the talks.

Speaking at the close of the talks, Marcelino dos Santos emphasized that relations between the peoples and parties of the two countries develop successfully on the basis of the documents signed as a result of the meetings in Moscow in November 1980 between Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Sharaf Rashidov stated, for his part, that the joint communique adopted at the close of the talks would promote further all-round cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

CPSU-Frelimo Communique

LD150717 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 15 Nov 81

["Joint Communique on the Talks Between the Delegations of the CPSU and the Frelimo Party"]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov, TASS -- A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Sharaf Rashidov, was staying in the People's Republic of Mozambique on a friendly visit on November 10-14, 1981 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Frelimo party.

During the talks between the CPSU delegation and a Frelimo Party delegation led by the member of the Permanent Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee for economic policy, Marcelino dos Santos, the two delegations reaffirmed determination to continue strengthening relations between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party, between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique based on the community of goals of the peoples of the two countries in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, racism and Zionism, and for the triumph of the ideals of socialism and communism, and for the benefit of peace all over the world.

Both delegations expressed profound concern over the aggravation of the situation in the world brought about by the attempts of the most reactionary imperialist circles with U.S. imperialism at the head to undermine the process of the relaxation of international tension, to impose upon the peoples an arms race unprecedented in scale, to sow enmity and mistrust among the peoples of the world. The sides resolutely condemned as incompatible with the principles of the United Nations and the tasks of preserving peace the policy of imperialism aimed at accustoming mankind to the inevitability of nuclear war, declaring the possibility of waging the so-called "limited" nuclear war and establishing hegemony over different regions of the world which are arbitrarily proclaimed to be spheres of vital interests.

The delegations came out in favour of strengthening unity of action of socialist states, non-aligned countries and national liberation movements in the struggle for peace and international security, for freedom and independence of peoples.

Paying special attention to the situation in southern Africa, the delegations noted that, owing to the courageous struggle waged by African patriots supported by the progressive forces of the whole world, the process of the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and racism on the continent had entered into its final stage. The delegations expressed their invariable solidarity with the struggle for a complete elimination of colonialism and racism in Africa, and resolutely condemned unending acts of aggression on the part of the racist South African regime against the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line states. The sides demanded an immediate end to the occupation of southern regions of Angola by South African militarists and the withdrawal of all racist troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola. They stressed that intensifying militarisation and nuclear preparations conducted by South Africa, open support of the racists on the part of the U.S. administration and other NATO countries, and the military political Washington-Pretoria alliance were fraught with a threat not only to security and (?stability) in the South of Africa but to international peace as well.

The sides reaffirmed their support for the South West Africa People's Organisation, the only and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. They condemned imperialism's machinations the purpose of which is to impose on the people of that country a puppet neocolonialist regime, and demanded an immediate implementation of Resolution 435 for Namibia of the UN Security Council.

The sides welcomed growing successes in the liberation struggle waged by the South African people, headed by the African National Congress, and expressed their solidarity with them.

The participants in the meetings spoke about a growing positive role of African countries in the struggle for stronger peace and a just resolution of vital international problems, and noted the significance of the Organization of African Unity as an instrument for the maintenance of peace on the continent, for the protection of national rights and interests of African states.

Representatives of the CPSU and the Frelimo Party came out in support of the idea to turn Africa into a nuclear-free zone and resolutely condemned aggressive actions of a number of imperialist powers aimed at drawing African countries into the orbit of their military preparations. They resolutely condemned the aggressive actions of imperialist powers aimed at building up military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and supported the desire of the coastal states of the Indian Ocean to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The delegations of the CPSU and the Frelimo Party came out in favour of an immediate cessation of combat operations between Iran and Iraq, and a political settlement of the conflict.

Expressing serious concern over the development of the situation in the Middle East, the sides underlined the necessity of a comprehensive just settlement in that region of the world. The Frelimo Party delegation expressed its support for the Soviet proposal on the convocation of the international conference for the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The sides expressed full support for the people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in their just struggle to uphold the gains of the April revolution, and voiced conviction that a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan can be achieved only by means of a cessation and nonresumption of armed and other interference in the affairs of that sovereign state on the basis of the well-known proposals put forward by the government of that country.

The delegations of the CPSU and the Frelimo Party condemned machinations of imperialist and reactionary forces against the states of Indochina and again reaffirmed their consistent stand which is that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is is the legitimate representative of that country which has the legitimate right to represent it at the United Nations and other international organizations and forums.

The sides welcomed the successes of anti-imperialist movement in Latin America, and expressed resolute support for the patriotic and democratic forces of Chile, El Salvador and other countries of that continent. The sides resolutely condemned actions of U.S. imperialism aimed at destabilizing the situation in Central America, and reiterated their unconditional support for the struggle of the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua and other peoples of the region.

The sides unanimously noted that growing role of the Nonaligned Movement in the international arena as an important factor of the struggle for freedom and security of peoples, and against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Award For Marcelino dos Santos

LD141336 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Maputo, 14 Nov, TASS -- Sharaf Rashidov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, who is staying here at the head of a CPSU delegation, has presented a diploma of the Mirzo Tursun-Zade memorial prize to Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee.

Marcelino dos Santos was awarded the prize for his great services in the formation and development of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement and for the important contribution he made as a poet and cultural figure of revolutionary Mozambique to Africa's cultural emancipation.

Departure Speech

LD142042 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Maputo, 14 Nov (TASS) -- Today the CPSU delegation headed by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, left for home. Speaking before his departure from Mozambique, Sharaf Rashidov said:

On leaving friendly Mozambique, we, the members of the CPSU delegation, would like first of all to express our deep gratitude to the Frelimo Party, to the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to all Mozambicans for the cordiality and hospitality shown to us. The warm reception and the attention which our delegation felt everywhere it went we regard as an expression of sincere friendship, characteristic of the relations between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party, the Soviet and Mozambique peoples.

We had detailed talks with members of the leadership of the Frelimo Party and meetings with the state and public figures of Mozambique.

The CPSU delegation, S. Rashidov said, notes with satisfaction that the opinions expressed by it in the course of the talks fully coincided with the opinions of the Mozambique side on many of the questions discussed. This concerns not only questions of bilateral relations between our parties and states, but also a wide range of international problems, particularly the situation in southern Africa. I want to emphasize especially that both sides unanimously support the need for further strengthening the unity of all progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace and international security, for freedom and the independence of peoples, against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

We attach particular importance to the important talk with the chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Comrade Samora M. Machel. Comrade Machel is well known in our country as a tireless struggler against imperialism and colonialism, for peace and social progress, as a man who is making a great contribution to the struggle of the peoples of Africa to root out the vestiges of colonialism and racism.

We are filled with the brightest impressions from the meetings and talks with the Mozambique workers. We have been able to see for ourselves the enthusiasm with which the Mozambique people are building a new society, the striving of Mozambicans to develop and strengthen friendship with the Soviet people. We have seen the real results of the extremely hard creative work of the people of Mozambique, work which it is carrying out under the leadership of the Frelimo Party.

We return to our homeland deeply satisfied with the results of the visit.

We wish the fraternal Mozambique people and the Frelimo Party great successes in the struggle for the creation of the foundations of a socialist society, for well-being and prosperity.

Delegation Arrives in Moscow

LD151628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, returned to Moscow from Maputo today. It visited the People's Republic of Mozambique at the invitation of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

The delegation was met by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Returns to Tashkent

GF151613 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Comrade Rashidov arrived in Tashkent today from Maputo. The CPSU delegation visited the People's Republic of Mozambique at the invitation of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party. During the visit members of the delegation familiarized themselves with the work and activities of Frelimo and discussed further cooperation between it and the CPSU.

On arrival at Tashkent airport, the delegation was received by candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Anisimkin, Khodzhayev and Salimov; Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium Orlov; and deputies of the Uzbek Council of Ministers Abdullayeva, Akhmedov and Tursunov.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT BLAMES U.S. FOR WORLD TENSION

LD122064 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Luanda, 12 Nov TASS -- Chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] workers' party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos has said that the heightened tension in the world, including in the south of Africa, was the result of the militaristic policy of the United States and its NATO allies.

Speaking on Wednesday at a mammoth meeting of the Luanda working people on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of Angola's independence, he said that imperialist forces had launched an unrestrained arms race. They were trying in every way to put under their diktat the newly-free Asian, African and Latin American states. But the peoples will not allow imperialism to push mankind to an all-out catastrophe, he stressed.

The president said that with Washington's direct support the racist Republic of South Africa had unleashed and was escalating aggression against Angola in order to occupy part of its territory and to form there a puppet state under the control of the anti-Angolan terroristic organization UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. It is thereby planned to frustrate the process of decolonisation of Namibia.

Angola is fully determined to thwart imperialism's perfidious designs, to beat off Pretoria's aggression, to defend the revolution, said the head of state.

The president spoke with satisfaction of the Angolan people's friendship with the peoples of the USSR, Cuba and other countries of the socialist community which are making an inestimable contribution to the solution of very important tasks of economic and cultural construction in Angola.

U.S. AID TO LATIN AMERICAN 'DICTATORSHIPS' NOTED

LD150036 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Gennadiy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] For more than a hundred years now the United States has been interfering in the domestic affairs of Latin American nations, getting a substantial part of their farm produce, raw materials and rare minerals. The situation has somewhat changed of late. The progressive governments that came to power in many Latin American countries revised their policy toward the United States. Nationalization also caused certain damage to U.S. corporations functioning there. Seeking to reverse the state of affairs, the Reagan administration stepped up its aid to the reactionary regimes in Latin America and assigned to them the role of halting the revolutionary process in their countries and in the neighboring nations.

Now Gennadiy Sobolev will illustrate U.S. policy toward Latin America:

Many news reports on U.S. interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador have been published of late. At the moment over 30 percent of U.S. arms deliveries to Latin America land in that country. However, El Salvador is no exception. Washington attaches particular importance also to Honduras, which is ruled by a repressive dictatorship. Washington is using the Hondoras regime in its struggle against the national liberation movement in El Salvador and against the Nicaraguan revolution. Next year alone Honduras is to get more U.S. aid than in the past 30 years. Its army is being equipped with the latest American military technology, combat planes, radar, patrol boats, heavy guns, transport and communication facilities. U.S. Green Berets and military advisers are invading Honduras as well as El Salvador. According to State Department reports, one more group of U.S. military advisers was moved to Honduras recently. They are to monitor punitive operations waged not only against patriots in neighboring El Salvador but also against participants in the active guerrilla warfare in Honduras itself. The commander of this antiguerrilla group, Capt (Michael Sighen) has told the New York TIMES that his arrival in Honduras was sanctioned by the U.S. National Security Council.

The dictator of Guatemala is also one of the Reagan administration's best friends. According to the French magazine NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, Guatemala is in the hands of a band of assassins, brutal and boastful, like Mafiosi. Since the 1954 coup carried out with Washington's support, an estimated 80,000 persons have been killed there for political reasons only. And recently the Reagan administration resumed its military aid to the Guatemalan dictatorship. According to the NBC television company this step was justified by the anticommunist posture of Guatemala's rulers.

Washington gives wide support to the dictatorship in Chile. The second-in-command of Chile's ground troops, General Carrasco has said friendly ties between Chile and the United States considerably strengthened when the Reagan administration came to power. The repressive regime in Paraguay has stayed in power for 30 years only due to U.S. support. The Haiti dictatorship also enjoys U.S. patronage.

In its policies toward Latin America the United States leans on the most reactionary and undemocratic regimes, using them for suppressing the continent's mounting national liberation movement.

U.S. PREPARING 'AGGRESSION' IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Delegations Scored

LD130026 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1920 GMT 12 Nov 81

["Washington Recruits Accomplices" -- TASS headline; by TASS correspondent Ruslan Knyszev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov (TASS) -- In recent days many Latin American capitals have become a kind of place of pilgrimage for high-ranking visitors from the United States. Thus Thomas Enders, assistant U.S. secretary of state for inter-American affairs, has been in Quito. A whole delegation from the Pentagon headed by Vice Admiral Bigley, chief of the Joint Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces, left for Buenos Aires, and General McEnery, chief of the Inter-American Defense Board, left for Santiago and La Paz with a group of officers.

Such an abundance of visits by Washington officials to Latin American countries is far from fortuitous. President Reagan's administration is continuing its intensified preparations for aggressive actions in Central America and the Caribbean basin. A role of no small importance in plans for new aggression is being assigned to participation in it by the United States' Latin American allies.

Washington is seeking to enlist as many countries of the region as possible for joint armed struggle against progressive forces, first of all with a view to covering its adventurist actions with the flag of a "collective" action. For this purpose it is now trying to revive the "inter-American armed forces" of sad fame, which at the time played the shameful role of hirelings [landsknekhty] of imperialism in the region, in particular during the intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

U.S. propaganda is whipping up the old slogan of "joint struggle against the communist threat." U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger gave instructions to this effect to the higher military officials of the pro-American dictatorial regimes at a recent conference of commanders of the armed forces of the countries of America near Washington.

Washington's envoys, who have departed for Latin American capitals, are operating in the very same spirit. In their striving to whitewash the criminal plans for an armed intervention by the United States in El Salvador and for new aggressive actions against Cuba and Nicaragua, they are repeating the insolent lie of the U.S. administration about the participation by Cuban soldiers in the El Salvador events.

However, judging from press reports, only the representatives of such reactionary regimes as the fascist dictatorship in Chile are welcoming Washington's envoys with enthusiasm. In the other countries of Latin America the United State's appeals to associate with its interventionist plans are being given a cool reception. In particular, Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazilian foreign minister, stated resolutely that his country firmly adheres to the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other states. His Ecuadorean colleague, Luis Valencia Rodriguez, voiced a similar views.

Times have changed: Latin America no longer wishes to be a puppet, obediently performing the adventurist plans of U.S. imperialism.

Morozov on Conference

LD121552 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] A conference of army commanders and intelligence staff from 20 Latin American countries has ended in Washington. The meeting took place behind closed doors. Even so, writes Valeriy Morozov, journalist on international affairs, it has become known that the central theme of the meeting, imposed by Washington, was the discussion of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean basin. The United States was trying to get support for its aggressive policy in the area from Latin American states. U.S. policy in El Salvador has been subjected to severe criticism, even in Washington's ruling circles. Many specialists think that the civil war in that country cannot be won by the junta. Incidentally, this was also admitted by Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, in an interview with the New York TIMES. The El Salvador junta, in spite of military and economic aid amounting to many millions, has proved to be powerless in the face of the wishes of the broad masses of the Salvadoran people for democratic change.

The White House sees a way out of the present situation through increasing interference in Salvadoran affairs. Attacks on Cuba and Nicaragua are being used to mask the expansion of such interference. The hostility with which U.S. officials threaten those countries, groundlessly accusing them of supporting the insurgent movement in El Salvador, is Washington's propaganda preparation for specific aggressive action. This is confirmed by press reports that at the conference of military leaders, the U.S. raising the banner of inter-American solidarity, was attempting to get approval for the so-called concept of joint action of a counterrevolutionary and interventionist character. They have in mind the use of economic and naval blockades, the mining of ports, psychological warfare, the formation of an army of mercenaries and even direct military action. Aggressive preparations by Washington and its helpers and the campaign of slander which they have unleashed, are arousing growing indignation amongst the democratic public of Latin America.

KOVALEV COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'ANTI-CUBAN CAMPAIGN'

LD132206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Text] The Cuban papers GRANMA and [name indistinct] publish extensive selections of material testifying to the mounting world protest against Washington's aggressive plans toward Cuba. At the microphone is international affairs journalist, Eduard Kovalev:

[Kovalev] In beginning a new crusade against the Island of Freedom, Washington is undertaking its latest attempt, by unsuitable means, to take at least some sort of revenge for the obvious defeat of American imperialism in Latin America. Evidently, the intention of the organizers of this campaign is to put the heroic Cuban people, the workers of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere, [words indistinct].

Socialist Cuba has once again become the object of military blackmail and direct threats on the part of Washington. American propaganda is whipping up an unprecedented anti-Cuban hysteria, and vociferating for all it's worth about some supposed Cuban military presence in the countries of Central America. It is mendaciously asserting that in the second half of September, more than 500 Cuban military personnel were sent into El Salvador to intervene militarily in that country. Other provocative fabrications are also being circulated. One, a particularly disgusting tissue of lies in a Washington POST article about the situation in El Salvador, which has received wide publicity, was aimed at stepping up and enlarging the current anti-Cuban campaign, as was stated by Comrade Fidel Castro in a recent letter to the editor of that American newspaper.

This deliberate fabrication and shameless lying is being resorted to in an attempt to justify possible further action against Cuba which, as has been publicly reported, is being prepared by the U.S. Government.

We have before us a threat of new aggression against the Island of Freedom. Washington is also hatching plans for other dangerous military adventures against the peoples of Nicaragua, Grenada and Salvador. The progressive international public, including the Soviet people, resolutely condemn the anti-Cuban propaganda of the Reagan administration and the plans for U.S. adventures in the Caribbean. A massive campaign of international solidarity with Cuba is gathering strength. The voice of the millions of supporters of peace and social progress who are demanding of the United States, "hands off Cuba," must be heard in Washington, just as Washington must know that socialist Cuba is not alone -- in the hour of direct need, its loyal friends and allies are with it. This was clearly stated in a declaration by the participants of the conference of secretaries of central committees of communist and workers' parties of (?12) socialist countries held in Moscow in (?June). This threat to Cuba, which is dangerous to the cause of peace, must be stopped. U.S. politicians would do well to realize clearly the dangerous international consequences with which Washington's course vis-a-vis Cuba is fraught.

HAIG 'SLANDERS' NICARAGUA, CUBA BEFORE CONGRESS

LD131740 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The American secretary of state, Alexander Haig, nas refused to give assurances that the United States is not involved and will not involve itself in the attempts to overthrow the government in Nicaragua. Alexander Haig used his speech in the House Foreign Relations Committee to slander Nicaragua and Cuba. Contrary to facts, he alleged that Nicaragua was getting large supplies of arms from socialist countries and he ascribed subversive activities in the region to Cuba.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD160818 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov, TASS -- A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has opened in Moscow today.

PRAVDA PONDERS FIGHT AGAINST CONSUMERISM

PM131731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 3

[Feliks Kuznetosov article: "Our Criteria of Morality" -- First two paragraphs are unattributed introduction]

[Text] One of the central questions of the 26th CPSU Congress was that of strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life and molding the new man, that of improving social relations on the basis of the collectivist principles inherent in the new system.

Life demonstrates that the successful fulfillment of our imposing plans and tasks and the growth of the motherland's prosperity, defense capability and might depend not only on the discoveries of the scientific and technical revolution and the art of administration but also -- and maybe to no less an extent -- on the people's morality, on a conscientious attitude toward work and public property and on the conscience and honor of every working person. More, on the implacability of every honest person and of society as a whole toward any sponging, toward the grabbers and rogues of every stripe and hue who seek personal enrichment at others' expense by any -- dishonest, iniquitous -- route. The 26th CPSU Congress spoke out strongly and with complete clarity on this.

"The majority of Soviet people work honestly and with a will," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said. "They make rightful and sensible use of the various benefits which society gives them and cherish and augment our people's property. But there are also people in our country who seek to give less and grab more from the state. That is the mentality that breeds egoism and philistinism, acquisitiveness and indifference to the people's deeds and concerns."

The aggressiveness of the petit boureois, consumerist mentality sometimes means that its fiercest and most shameless vehicles come into direct conflict with the law, with the just and humane rule of socialism that "anyone who wants to live better must work harder and better." The intensification and toughening of monitoring of the extent of labor and the extent of consumption are vitally necessary for our society today. "Every organizational, financial and juridical means must be used to firmly close all loopholes for parasitism, bribetaking, speculation, unearned income and any encroachments on socialist property," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress said.

That is absolutely the most important task and requirement of the time. It is necessary to create in society a legal and moral climate that will make scroungers, thieves and money-grubbers feel like fish out of water. Even the slightest displays of a lack of principle and conciliatoriness toward bribetakers, speculators, thieves, embezzlers and social parasites of any kind cannot be tolerated. Let us speak plainly: There are often cases where the penalty for particular misdeeds or crimes offends the public's moral sense because of its unobjective lightness -- compared with the damage and harm.

Attempts are sometimes made to justify tolerance and a lack of principle regarding social evil by citing compassion and humanism, but that is a corrupt humanism that has nothing whatever to do with true compassion.

Our science, literature, press and journalism have done much to assert socialist humanism in Soviet society and to consolidate an atmosphere of good, of consideration and concern for people, and an all-forgiving, indifferent contemplation of social evil is alien to that real humanism. On the contrary, humanism is an active and effective love of man and organically incorporates principledness, civic honesty and courage, passion in surmounting immoral, antisocial phenomena and intolerance of evil.

Our ally in this must be not only the law, but shame also. A moral atmosphere must reign in society in which it is shameful and even unsafe to live beyond one's means.

As is well known, tax legislation in the capitalist world demands documented answers to the questions of sources and size of income. Why should we be "ashamed" of asking those questions of people who are clearly living beyond their means?

Yes, the norm of our life is trust and respect for every honest person, whatever the sphere of labor or service in which he works. But when we encounter, as sometimes happens, the aggressive, shameless challege of newfound nouveaux riches, when we see, for instance, the stone dachas, Zhigulis and Volgas, diamonds and furs of people whose wages can by no means guarantee the acquisition of luxury items like these, why should we, the Soviet socialist society and that society's law and order and monitoring services, not ask those citizens: What are your sources of income?...

Over its long historical existence, capitalist ownership has learned to defend itself. Yet how much more does socialist, collectivist ownership need defense -- if only because it has existed on earth for only a little more than 60 years! As the well-known Soviet poet Yegor Isayev said in one of his speeches, after long centuries of the dictatorship of bourgeois ownership there is a need for the dictatorship of socialist ownership. We must use the entire might of our state and of socialist laws to protect it and we must mobilize the moral strength of the working people's masses.

The task of defending socialist ownership is not important only because of considerations of a practical, pragmatic nature -- although when you calculate the losses suffered by the state as a result of various forms of scrounging and parasitism, those considerations are, of course, tremendously important. The point is not just material losses, but moral losses, which are, as is well known, incalculable. It is the consumerist, parasitical mentality -- expressing itself in various forms of moneygrubbing that run counter to the norms and laws of socialism's development -- that continues even today to mold a philistine, petit bourgeois ideology and morality. It asserts its own style or, to be more accurate, contemptible style of life, which has a very special "cynicism-lined" complexion, so to speak, and its own system of views, beliefs, human goals and tasks.

Back at the dawn of Soviet power V.I. Lenin revealed the extent of the danger of the petit bourgeois consciousness and the sheer difficulty of smelting it into a qualitatively new social and human alloy. "The Sukharevka has been closed," Vladimir Ilich wrote of the famous Moscow market and center of trade and speculation, "but what is terrible...is the 'Sukharevka' that lives on in the heart and actions of every small proprietor. That 'Sukharevka' must be closed" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 42, p 158). The new, communist morality, Lenin believed, would be asserted in life only in a struggle that would "take many years" (Vol 39, p 121).

As is well known, with the building of socialism in the USSR, private ownership has vanished into oblivion as an objective source of the petit bourgeois mentality. But this does not mean that a time of idyllic placidity has arrived in our relations with that exceptionally tenacious mentality.

We must carefully examine, analyze and -- which is the main point -- overcome all the circumstances and shortcomings that, in violation of the basic, fundamental principles of socialism, promote consumerism and the revival of a petit bourgeois, property consciousness. There is a need for a persistent struggle against any lack of principle, conciliatoriness, connivance or indifference toward this evil in our life.

Our moral priorities and the very stimuli of vital activity and human behavior are qualitatively different from their bourgeois counterparts.

As is well known, socialism has long since irrevocably solved questions of daily bread. There are no poor, hungry, homeless or unemployed people in our country. Families have a comfortable earned income. In the circumstances of the upsurge in the people's material well-being we must remember and realize with particular clarity that so far as socialism is concerned -- and this is its difference from the bourgeois society -- material wealth, however important it may be for people's lives, is not the goal and meaning but merely a condition of truly human existence. That is how our party's documents view this issue. As soon as a person turns material wealth from a condition of life into the goal and meaning of his existence, he becomes a philistine, a person living by a distorted system of values. Material requirements that enslave man and turn him into a slave of money and of things come first. That is the main source of the unspirituality and amorality in the capitalist world. The main frontier on which that philistine world is today battling us is in the sphere of mentality and morality.

The fight against the spiritual "Sukharevka" is still not easy. The difficulties of that fight are largely associated with the fact that philistinism and the petit bourgeois consciousness are forever changing their shape, camouflaging their essence and struggling into the glitter and tinsel of ultramodern clothes instead of their traditional attire. Soviet power and the socialist society have faced stronger enemies. We will certainly be able to cope with survivals of old lumber.

As is well known, the world bourgeoisie tries to fool the people's masses with the myth of the so-called "consumer society." The lie in this myth is self-evident: Consumption remains the lot of the "top," well-off strata. The purpose of the myth is to ensure that bogus values supplant true values in working peoples' minds. Advertising, fashion, mass culture, cinema, television -- imperialist propaganda has committed all its resources to molding a consumerist mentality among the masses in the hope of killing that which is sacred in the human soul, spirituality and conscience, the yen for truth, good, justice and social protest.

It would be naive to think that under present conditions of super-mass communications this pressure of the unspiritual consumerist consciousness, this consumerist myth tricked out in all the bogus colors of "showcase" prosperity and success will float over us like an innocent little cloud without making any mark on human hearts. The massive ideological subversion from abroad is aimed at foisting on Soviet people -- especially young people — these distorted notions of the purpose and meaning of life, at poisoning their hearts with the consumerist mentality, at infecting them with the quest for purely material success in life, at instilling in people essentially bourgeois criteria, "ideals" and aspirations.

Our press, literature and cinema must be prompter, sharper and more cogent in debunking this grating consumerist showcase of a legend of the supposed attractiveness of "Western" civilization.

Moneygrubbing, consumerism and social egoism are purely bourgeois individual qualities that are incompatible with the spiritual and moral principles of socialism and run fundamentally counter to socialist norms of life. The more profoundly and comprehensively the ideological, legal and moral principles of socialism are asserted in our life, the harder it is for consumerist and moneygrubbing throwbacks to "keep their place in the sun."

The very fact of Soviet people's principled rejection of the consumerist mentality is indicative of mature socialism's spiritual health and the socialist society's collossal moral, humanist potential.

CHURBANOV SURVEYS TASKS OF USSR MILITIA

PM131237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Yu. Churbanov, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs: "Lofty State Responsibility: November 10 is Soviet Militia Day"]

[Text] The country is celebrating a nationwide red letter day -- the day of the Soviet militia, whose formation and development are inextricably associated with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. His ideas about a proletarian militia began to be implemented in practice immediately after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, when Russia's working class was faced with an extremely important task -- creating an organization capable of consolidating the revolutionary power of the proletariat. That organization was the Soviet militia.

During the grim years of civil war, desperate resistance by the deposed exploiter classes, counterrevolutionary intrigues and revived activity by criminal elements, the Soviet militia, under the party's leadership, successfully resolved the tasks entrusted to it, grew organizationally stronger and gained experience of protecting order.

Many militia staffers gave their lives in the struggle for soviet power. In the village of Pushkino near Moscow there is a monument to B.K. Dombrovskiy, first chief of the Pushkino militia, who was shot by bandits and enemies of soviet power. On the victorious conclusion of the Civil War, the militia was faced with a qualitatively new task -- ensuring that the Soviet Government's decrees were strictly implemented both at the center and at local level.

Along with the entire Soviet people, Soviet militia workers courageously defended the motherland's honor, freedom and independence during the Great Patriotic War. They set examples of heroism and bravery in the fighting against the fascist German invaders. The lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred on militiamen I. Kirik, D. Shurpenko and M. Larin. Militiaman Ya. Kunder repeated the exploit of Aleksandr Matrosov [who blocked the embrasure of an enemy gun emplacement with his body]. He too was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The motherland made a high assessment of the militia's selfless service and martial exploits. Tens of thousands of militia staffers were awarded combat orders and medals. The Moscow and Leningrad militias were awarded Orders of the Red Banner for their successful fulfillment of missions set by the government and for the valor and courage they displayed during the war.

Fulfilling their lofty humane mission, militia organs helped return 120,000 children to their families and find 2.7 million citizens with whom relatives had lost touch during the war.

Cities and villages, plants and factories, sovkhozes and kolkhozes rose from the ruins in the postwar years. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and Soviet intelligentsia selflessly fulfilled and overfulfilled the plans for developing the country's national economy. In this period too, militia workers were among the front ranks of the builders of a new life, made their contribution to Soviet people's education and to the struggle against survivals of the past and resolutely and persistently combated everything that prevented our society from advancing confidently in its development.

Lenin's ideas about the protection of public order, and the improvement of the entire state apparatus and Soviet militia in particular provide a reliable guide for the further development of internal affairs organs. This Leninist legacy forms the basis of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government decision adopted in recent years with the aim of strengthening law and order in the country and improving the standard of the militia's activity.

The intensification of the struggle against offenders mounted by state organs and the Soviet public is prompted by working people's increased intolerance of any cases of the violation of law and order. The developed socialist society is typified by a steady decline in crime, and the state sets itself the task of completely eradicating it. This was emphasized once again in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Today internal affairs organs have everything necessary to fulfill the demands of the party and people. The Soviet militia has, above all, well-trained cadres.

All practical activity to select and place cadres has been in accordance with the party's instructions that the militia must consist of crack, reliable people and include the flower of the working class. Anyone who wants to swell its ranks must be recommended by a rayon party organization.

Under the direct influence of Lenin's ideas, tremendous experience of work with internal affairs organs cadres has been accumulated. Today the militia staffer is a comprehensively educated highly professional specialist educated in the Marxist-Leninist ideals and in the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor traditions. While he is a polite, cultivated, sensitive and considerate person, the Soviet militiaman is at the same time an example of the uncompromising assertion of socialist legality and law and order. "The prefessional know-how of workers in these organs," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "must be combined with civic courage, incorruptibility and fairness. Only such people can worthily discharge the serious duties entrusted to them."

The Soviet militia is rightly called a people's militia. As a rule, it is manned on the basis of warrants [putevki] from the working people's collectives where young people have received a good tempering in life based on communist conviction and lofty morality. In their turn, internal affairs organs have to brief the public of enterprises and institutions regarding the work of the people they have sent into the militia. All this certainly helps young staffers to fulfill their official duty honestly and conscientiously, set examples of loyalty to their oath and vigilantly guard Soviet people's rights and legitimate interests.

Our press and radio and television programs often recount Soviet militiamen's heroic actions, courage, fearlessness and skillful operations. Writers and skilled artists take an active part in propagandizing the difficult but honored and noble work of the soldiers of law and order. We are sincerely very grateful to them for this.

Today the militia sees its main task as being to create the requisite conditions for Soviet people's creative labor and tranquil leisure, to ensure the inviolability of citizens' persons and property and to protect them from criminal encroachments. Thus it is a case of lofty state responsibility on the part of the militia and every militia staffer for reliable law and order in our country's cities and villages.

The Communist Party and the Soviet people have entrusted us with very important work. Major measures to improve the cadre, organizational and material and technical base of internal affairs organs have been implemented recently. The subunits directly combating crime have been strengthened. There have also been qualitative changes in the organization of criminal investigation, advanced criminological resources and methods, computer equipment and the latest scientific achievements are widely utilized today in the work of investigators and operations personnel.

As is well known, much has been done in our country to improve soviet legislation and to bring juridical norms into line with the provisions of the USSR Constitution. Extremely important resolutions and acts of legislation have been adopted with the aim of stepping up the fight against crime, drunkenness and alcoholism, protecting socialist property, improving the prevention of juvenile crime, ensuring traffic safety on the highways, improving administrative practice, and so forth. All this is the reliable legal basis of the Soviet militia's activity. The duties and rights of its voluntary helpers -- the people's militiamen -- who make a great contribution to strengthening public order, have been defined.

All this is certainly producing positive results: Crime is consistently declining in our country and the fight against hooliganism, drunkenness, parasitism and thefts of socialist property has been stepped up. Of course, this trend stems primarily from the very nature of the Soviet state, from the constant improvement of its sociopolitical foundation and from the continued assertion of the norms of communist morality in the people's consciousness, but it also stems in considerable measure from the work of the militia, which faithfully guards socialist legality and public order.

The party and the people demand that the militia's actions be as effective as possible and that every crime be duly investigated and the culprits suffer the punishment they deserve. However, internal affairs organs see it as their task not only to punish the criminal but primarily to prevent crime. It is the prevention of antisocial phenomena that has been and remains the main linchpin of all the militia's acitivity.

Under the leadership and with the support of party and Soviet organs, internal affairs organs will continue to step up their efforts to prevent antisocial phenomena on the basis of the comprehensive crime prevention plans, which have proved their practical value and are increasingly often implemented in close conjunction with national economic tasks and the social development and communist education plans.

The fight against antisocial phenomena is truly a concern of the whole people. Here too the closest cooperation between the militia and Komsomol and trade union organizations, families, schools and labor collectives is very important. The militia precinct inspectors have a special role in this.

We rightly call the precinct inspector the central figure in crime prevention. This category of staffer constitutes the biggest detachment of militia command personnel and one that is always in the very midst of the population. The precinct inspector is the first person people turn to in the event of attacks on their life, health or property.

Precinct inspectors' work is exceptionally multifaceted. It combines functions of criminal investigation, of the fight against thefts of socialist property, of the inquiry apparatus, of the state motor vehicle inspectorate, and of other services of internal affairs organs. The precinct inspector is often the only representative of law-enforcement organs in populated points -- in a village or on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, for instance. The population often judges the work of the whole militia from his actions and behavior. So it is clear with what competence, know-how and tact he must operate and how sensitive and considerate he must be toward citizens. All this demands a broad range of interests, general knowledge, great practical experience and experience of life and political maturity on the part of the precinct inspector. That is why party and Soviet organs and the USSR MVD pay especially close attention to creating the requisite conditions for vigorous and successful acitivity by militia precinct inspectors.

Of course, his great responsibility and wide range of duties absolutely necessitate daily contact between the precinct inspector and microrayon residents and constant liaison with public posts for the protection of order, labor collectives' crime prevention councils, volunteer people's militia detachments, comrades' courts and village and settlement soviets.

I must note with satisfaction that this category of staffers includes many who have been chosen by the people as local soviet deputies. This is deeply symbolic: The militia's links with workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia are firmer than ever. In every republic, kray, oblast and city nowadays there are many precinct inspectors who are full of a sense of lofty duty to the motherland, improve their professional skill daily and make every effort to ensure that the CPSU Central Committee resolutions "On Improving Work to Protect Law and Order and Stepping up the Fight Against Crimes" is fulfilled with honor.

That party document is a specific program for internal affairs organs' activity in the next few years. In accordance with its demands, the militia patrol and post service in strengthening and the organization of juvenile crime prevention is improving. The work of the apparatuses for combatting thefts of socialist property and speculation is very important; in it they are guided by the 26th party congress' instructions that all organizational, financial and juridical means must be used to firmly close all loopholes for encroachments on socialist property.

Criminal investigation and inquiry personnel vigorously combat crime and manifestations of harmful survivals in people's consciousness and behavior. That is why such great efforts are made to instill in them pride in their profession, love of it and transparent honesty. The criterion of all their activity is a high degree of culture, the irreproachable fulfillment of their official duty and the strictest observance of legality.

A great deal is being done to improve crime prevention in the regions where new territorial production complexes, whose numbers will increase considerably during the 11th 5-Year Plan, are being formed.

Inspired by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, militia workers, along with the entire Soviet people, are making great efforts to resolve the imposing tasks of our society's economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development. The Soviet militia is surrounded with great concern by the party and the people and its personnel enjoy deserved prestige, in response to which they are filled with a firm determination to do everything to ensure that exemplary public order is safeguarded in every corner of our immense motherland.

KIRILENKO, SHCHELOKOV AT MILITIA DAY CELEBRATION

LD102024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] A festive gathering in Moscow today was devoted to Soviet Militia Day. In the presidium were Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other leaders of the party and state and representatives of the public.

A speech was made at the gathering by USSR minister of internal affairs, Army Gen Shchelokov. He gave an assurance that under the leadership of the Communist Party and with the support of the broad masses of working people the Soviet militia would continue to reliably stand guard over public order, in the interests of the state, and the rights and freedoms of Soviet people.

TURKMEN SSR CELEBRATES SOVIET MILITIA DAY

GF111545 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpts] A ceremonial meeting marking Soviet Militia Day was held today organized by representatives of the republic's organizations in Ashkhabad. The meeting was opened by candidate member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee and Ashkhabad Gorkom First Secretary [name indistinct].

Turkmen Minister of Internal Affairs Berdyyev addressed the meeting with a report on the role of the Soviet militia in keeping order and providing security for the Soviet people. The meeting was also attended by Turkmen CP Central Committee members (Bayka) and Rachkov, candidate member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee (Isamsaliva), Deputy Chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers [name indistinct] and chief of Administrative Organs Department Bekiyen.

The meeting concluded with a musical concert.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA IN DEFENSE OF SOCIALIST GAINS

PM160915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "By a Course of Glorious Victories"]

[Excerpt] The labor heroism of millions is the continuation of the cause of Great October and the living practical embodiment of its ideas. At the festive demonstrations Soviet people show their determination to continue to devote all their efforts to building communism, to tirelessly raise production efficiency and work quality and to strengthen labor discipline and organization. They are deeply aware that conscientious work is the source of all national wealth and that only labor can ensure the might and greatness of the great motherland and the realiability of its stances in the world arena.

The international position of the Soviet Union is firm and unshakable. Its foreign policy course is aimed at ensuring favorable conditions for building communism in the USSR, the defense of its state interests, the strengthening of the positions of world socialism and support for the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress. This is a course toward averting aggressive wars, achieving universal and complete disarmament and consistently implementing the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The immutability of this course was most resolutely confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress, which advanced a complex of new peace initiatives and the peace program for the eighties, which has received the support of the whole of progressive mankind.

The Soviet Union, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev once more confirmed in his replies to the editorial board of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, is consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy course even in the conditions of the present sharp aggravation of the international situation which has come about through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles, and primarily certain U.S. circles. At the same time, in the face of the increased war danger our state is forced to take the necessary steps to strengthen its defense capability and defend the gains of socialism.

The USSR Armed Froces -- a military organization of a new socialist type, born of October -- are standing reliably on guard over these gains. Covered in the glory of the victories gained under the party's leadership, they are always on the alert, always in combat readiness, guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. Soviet servicemen are greeting the Great October holiday at new frontiers of military skill. They assure the people and the party that they will continue to tirelessly improve their combat and political training, vigilantly defend the people's peaceful labor and wholeheartedly serve the cause of Great October, the cause of communism.

MEETING OF SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS REPORTED

LD141636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] In Moscow today there were meetings of industrial commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Deputies heard reports by the heads of preparatory commissions on the results of the preliminary review of the state plan for economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-85, the state plan and budget of the country for 1982, and a report on implementation of the budget in 1980.

Also today there was a meeting of the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The meeting was chaired by Gorbachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of the Union. The meeting discussed the observance of legislation on labor in the systems of the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building. The commissions' plan for 1982 was affirmed.

Taking part in the work of the commissions were Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Terebilov, USSR minister of justice; Lomonosov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; heads of other ministries and departments; and responsible officials of party and state organs.

Let us remind listeners that a routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation opens 17 November in the Kremlin.

KUZNETSOV ATTENDS SUPREME SOVIET PLENUM

LD131342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] A plenary sesion of the Planning and Budget Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today with representatives of standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet taking part. Deputy [name indistinct] reported on the results of a preliminary examination of the state plan for economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-85; the plan for 1982 and the progress of the plan during the last year; Deputy Protozanov reported on the results of the preliminary examination of the state budget for 1982 and on the report on the implementation of the budget for 1980. The Planning and Budget Commissions adopted the drafts of and conclusions of the plans and budgets. The meeting was attended by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet; Georgadze, secretary of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; and heads of ministries and departments.

MARCHUK ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITIES COUNCIL

PM121019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Seminar of Lecturers"]

[Text] The ways of improving the activity of the people's universities in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed by the participants in an all-union seminar-conference organized by the Central Council of People's Universities, the AUCCTU, and the all-union Znaniye society board. It completed its work on 4 November in Moscow.

The seminar was addressed by Acad G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Council of People's Universities.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON WORK WITH LETTERS

PM130927 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 10 November publishes on page 1 a 1,000-word editorial entitled "The Effectiveness of the Letter." The editorial analyzes different attitudes to letters of complaint at various administrative levels, noting delays in answering by officials, unjustified claims and, on occasions, official bodies which forestall the need for complaint letters by approaching their citizens to ask for their complaints. The editorial critizes those bodies which do not publish reports of "shortcomings" eliminated after written complaints by citizens, before noting:

"Practice shows that during the verification of critical letters locally, only facts specifically cited in them are analyzed: They are 'confirmed' or 'not confirmed.' The main point -- why particular incidents became possible and gave rise to censure or offence -- remains in the background and is not taken into account at all."

USE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN TURKMEN SSR

PM121337 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 28 Oct 81 p 3

["The Language of Friendship and Fraternity" article by P. Azimov, academician of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, and Candidate of Philological Sciences O. Nazarov under the rubric "We Are Internationalists"]

[Text] In our multinational country, where people speaking about 130 languages live and work hand in hand in various sectors of communist building, bilingualism in the national language and Russian has become widespread. The Soviet people have voluntarily chosen the great Russian language as the means of internation intercourse and cooperation. That is why the Russian language is studied with such willingness and love by representatives of all the non-Russian nationalities and ethnic groups living in the Soviet Union. A knowledge of Russian helps to strengthen international ties between peoples and promotes the mutual enrichment of national cultures and familiarization with achievements in the sphere of the economy, science and culture both in our country and abroad.

Data obtained as a result of the 1979 all-union population census are also interesting. For 81.1 percent of the total population, Russian is the mother tongue or is spoken fluently. It is noteworthy that more than 16 million representatives of other nationalities regard Russian as their mother tongue. Such broad dissemination of Russian among the non-Russian population has been possible thanks to the consistent implementation of Lenin's teaching on the equality of nations and languages and on the voluntary study of languages -- internation languages or national ones. This principle is reflected in the CPSU program, important party documents and all state acts of constitutional significance.

However, it should be noted that biiingualism in the national language and Russian is by no means uniformy distributed among the country's non-Russian population. Thus, the proportion fluent in the common language of internation intercourse is 57 percent of Belorussians, 56.7 percent of Latvians, 52.3 percent of Kazakhs, 49.8 percent of Ukrainians, 38.6 percent of Azerbaijanis, 26.7 percent of Georgians and so forth. According to the 1979 all-union census, Turkmens, alongside Estonians, were the most "monolingual" of all the USSR's nationalities: The number of Turkmens fluent in Russian was only 25.4 percent. Turkmen-Russian bilingualism is unevenly distrubuted among the various social and age groups. This fact must be taken into account in elaborating and implementing measures to further propagate the Russian language. It must also be taken into account that the distribution of bilingualism among Turkmens is closely associated with the ethnic milieu. In cities and city settlements, where the population is characterized by its diversity of nationalities, the number of bilingual Turkmens is considerably greater than in villages, where the inhabitants mainly belong to the indigenous nationality.

There is a direct link between the level of mastery of Russian and socioprofessional groups among Turkmens. Nearly all members of the Turkmen intelligentsia which has grown up during the years of Soviet power have a command of Russian. Most Turkmen workers, who work hand in hand with members of other nationalities at plants, factories and construction sites, know Russian.

Bilingualism is less widespread among the kolkhoz peasanty. The rural population, most of whom live permanently in their native villages, are still primarily monolingual.

Statistics show that bilingualism is distributed differently among men and women. According to the 1970 all-union census, 21.7 percent of all the male Turkmen population of the republic know Russian, as against 9.2 percent of the women. This correlation persists and applies to both the urban and the rural population.

Bilingualism is also unevenly distributed among different age groups. As data from the same census show, bilingualism, which is very restricted up to the age of 10 (3.8 percent), is most widespread among young people between the ages of 20 and 29 -- 37.2 percent. Then there is a downward trend, to 15.5 percent in the 50-59 age group and 4.4 percent in the age group of 60 and over. Thus bilingualism is poor among preschool and school-age children. So this fact renders urgent the question of improving work on the study of Russian among older groups in preschool institutions.

The main bulk of bilingual Turkmens are young people or people in the middle age group, since they are the most educated section of the Turkmen population. There is a relatively high percentage of bilingual people among the age groups of Turkmens whose childhood falls within the period of the fullest development of socialist culture, people's education, the press and the cinema, as well as other sources of propagation of the Russian language in Turkmenia. This enables us to draw the conclusion that Turkmen-Russian bilingualism will continue to make constant progress. To substantiate this we have drawn on statistics from the 1970 and 1979 censuses. There can be no doubt that the level of bilingualism will continue to increase gradually and will embrace new socioprofessional and age groups among Turkmens. The study of Russian, which has become bitally necessary for the Turken people themselves, requires special concern on the part of all the republic's public. It is those social and age groups among Turkmens where bilingualism is at present least prevalent which require the greatest attention.

Naturally, the development of activity in this direction is associated with the resolution of a whole series of tasks of a social, economic, linguistic and educational nature. That means that it is necessary to train highly skilled teacher cadres, create educational and methodological literature and elaborate scientific foundations for the teaching of Russian to a Turkemn audience.

Much has already been done and is being done in our republic to propagate Russian among the non-Russian population. As is known, general education schools are the main base for the formation and development of bilingualism. In recent years a number of measures have been adopted to improve the teaching of Russian in schools using Turkmen as the teaching medium. Thus children begin to study this subject not in the second grade, as before, but in the first grade. The number of hours devoted to the study of Russian in the 8th to 10th grades has been increased. New textbooks and visual aids have been created and the training of Russian teachers drawn from the local nationality has been extended. Optional courses in Russian have been introduced, and thousands of senior grade students are now participating in these. There are also preparatory classes for children of the local nationality whose parents want to send them to schools using Russian as the teaching medium.

Nonetheless, the level of practical mastery of spoken Russian is still far from what is required among a signficant proportion of young people engaged in study, particularly people from rural localities. This indicates that the teaching of Russian must be significantly improved above all in schools using Turkmen as the teaching medium.

This question is at the center of the attention of the republic's party organization and government. Evidence of this is provided by the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers resolution (1978) "On Measures to Further Improve the Study and Teaching of Russian in the Republic," which outlines concrete ways of successfully resolving this problem.

The resolution provides for the propagation of the experience of the best schools, VUZes and secondary specialized educational institutions in organizing Russian teaching, an increase in the number and improvement in the quality of the training of qualified Russian teachers, the organization of courses for improving the qualifications of teachers in national general educational schools and instructors at secondary specialized educational institutions, the expansion of the practice of educating young Turkmens at the country's central VUZes, the strengthening of Russian faculties at VUZes and institutes for improving the qualifications of teachers, and so forth. An important measure aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the study of Russian by Turkmens is the division of classes with more than 25 students into 2 subgroups.

Tasks in the sphere of propagating the Russian language among the republic's population are also set out clearly in the materials of the 18th Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum (1979), which say, in particular: "Ensuring mastery of Russian by all the republic's working people is a most important task and a direct duty for all party committees and organizations."

It is well known that the formation of bilingualism takes place more successfully where the appropriate linguistic environment exists. Joint labor in an international collective and direct contacts among Turkmens, Russians and members of other nationalities in everyday life promote the development of bilingualism. This fact should be taken into account in making up groups in preschool institutions, mixed schools and pioneer camps and in forming student construction detachments, the intake at vocational and technical schools and specialized secondary schools and so forth.

The spread of bilingualism among Turkmens also depends on the successful elaboration of questions of the functioning of Russian in the republic and methods of teaching it to a Turkmen audience. Problems of the content, forms and methods of the teaching of Russian to Turkmens are now being studied by specialists at the appropriate faculties of the Turkmen State University, the Turkmen State Pedagogical Institute and other VUZes, and the Russian Language Teaching Methods Sections of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Education Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences. Through their efforts and with their participation a series of teaching programs, school and VUZ textbooks and methodological guidelines for them have been prepared. In addition to textbooks for Turkmen general educational schools, they include "Practical Training in Russian" [Praktikum po Russkomu Yazyuku] in four issues for students of the faculty of Russian philology who have graduated from national schools, the original textbook "The Sun" [Solnyshko] for initial teaching of spoken Russian, and others.

At the same time it cannot be said that we have enough established teaching aids, textbooks and reference and methodological literature, both for students and teachers and for the population wishing to learn Russian. All this is a major task for the future.

The collective of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences Makhtumkuli Institute of Language and Literature has made some contribution to extending Turkmen-Russian bilingualism. They have created a two-volume comparative grammar of the Russian and Turkmen languages and written individual articles on comparative aspects of phonetics, grammar and phraseology. All this is being used to work out scientific foundations for Russian language teaching to a Turkmen audience.

An important element in the teaching of Russian to Turkmens is lexicography. A "Russian-Turkmen dictionary" appeared in the republic in 1956, followed in 1968 by a "Turkmen-Russian dictionary." A new two-volume "Russian-Turkmen dictionary" has been prepared for the press, embracing the active vocabulary and phraseology of the modern literary language.

At the same time, it must be admitted that the study of questions of the functioning of the Russian language in the republic's academic institutions with the aim of its further dissemination among the local population has until recently been unsystematic and unplanned.

In order to concentrate and channel as necessary the efforts of specialists in the sphere of research into and the dissemination and propaganda of the Russian language in the republic, a new department of Turkmen-Russian bilingualism was created in April 1979 within the Turkmen Academy of Sciences Institute of Language and Literature. Within the scope of its research are questions such as the role and significance of the Russian language in the development of the culture of the Turkmen people and in the acceleration of social, scientific and technical progress; the current state of and development prospects for Turkmen-Russian bilingualism; the interaction of the Russian and Turkmen languages; the standard of Turkmenians' spoken Russian; the comparative study of the Russian and Turkmen languages, and so forth. Various reference books, popular textbooks propagating the literary norms of the Russian language and bilingual school dictionaries will be compiled here. In the 2 and 1/2 years of the department's operation its collective has completed a certain amount of work: an annotated index of literature on the study of the Russian language in Turkmenia from the end of the 19th century through 1950 has been compiled; a monograph on the reciprocal influence of the Russian and Turkmen languages has been written; a Russian-Turkmen phrasebook has been prepared, and a number of works on questions of the propagation and study of the Russian language in the republic have been published. The departments' associates regularly speak at all-union, regional and republic conferences and also at lectures given for the population. Work on the compilation of a Russian-Turkmen dictionary of abbreviations is near to completion, and the elaboration of a fundamental work devoted to research into Turkmenians' spoken Russian has been begun.

The republic now has at its disposal a solid book of scientific and pedagogical cadres who are working on the propagation, study and teaching of the Russian language. The coordination of the scientific and methodological activity of this large collective of specialist Russianists will help to improve the effectiveness of this work. It is necessary to develop scientific and theoretical research more extensively and to increase the output of practical recommendations according to a unified plan.

The mass media have an important role to play in disseminating the Russian language. The activity of the republic's television, which regularly organizes Russian lessons and teaches them from the television screen, deserves encouragement in this respect. But it must be noted with regret that these lessons are so far not distinguished by variety of form or genre, and these must be constantly sought and found. For this purpose the most experienced teachers, scientists, writers and artists must be enlisted.

In May 1979 an all-union scientific and practical conference entitled "Russian Language -- Language of Friendship and Cooperation of the Peoples of the USSR" was held in Tashkent. It gathered together a wide circle of specialists engaged in problems of propagandizing and disseminating the Russian language among people of non-Russian nationality in the Soviet Union. The conference documents clearly defined the range of tasks in this sphere, and its participants called on the country's entire scientific and pedagogical public to exert even greater efforts to further improve the teaching of Russian to the national audience. The consistent implementation of the conference recommendations will enable complete and harmonious Turkmen-Russian bilingualism to be achieved. All the work in the republic on solving this important problem will also be built on this basis in the future too.

AZERBAIJAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ANNOUNCED

WA131100 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 3 November publishes on page 1 a 50-word decree signed by K. Khalilov, chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and R. Kaziyeva, secretary of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, announcing the fourth session of the 10th Convocation of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, to be convened in Baku on 3 December 1981

KAZAKH SSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ANNOUNCED

WA131400 [Editorial Report] Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 4 November publishes on page 1 a 50-word decree announcing the fourth session of the 10th Convocation of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, to be convened in Alma-Ata on 3 December 1981.

TRUD VIEWS WORK WITH LATVIAN TRADE UNIONS

PM131109 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 10 November publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Reports and Elections in the Trade Unions" and the headline "In a Specific, Businesslike Manner; That Is How the Latvian Party Organizations Lead the Trade Unions' [illegible]400-word report datelined Riga by B. Tretyakov, chief of the Latvian CP Central [illegible]ittee Party Organizational Work Department.

The report describes how "on the threshold of a great and important stage in the life of the trade unions -- the reports and elections -- the Latvian CP Central Committee has obliged the party organizations to render the trade unions effective, all-round aid in conducting this crucial campaign and improving all their activity." Tretyakov goes on to cite specific examples of the party organizations' role in trade union activity and then states:

"The Latvian CP Central Committee constantly analyzes the qualitative make up of the trade union aktiv in the republic's cities and rayons. This helps in outlining and implementing specific measures to strengthen trade union cadres, particularly at the lower echelons.

"According to the results of the present trade union report and election campaign, the party stratum among the trade union aktiv has been considerably reinforced in Riga's Oktyabrskiy Rayon, Ventspils city, and Rezeknenskiy, Yekabpilskiy and many other rayons in the republic.

"However, not all raykoms are paying proper attention to this question. The stratum of communists among trade union workers in some rayons is still inadequate, which cannot fail to reflect on the militancy and activeness of the factory, plant and local committees and kolkhoz trade union committees. Party committees do not give sufficient help to trade unions everywhere in improving the style of their work and organizing the aktiv's study, and they only rarely hear reports from communists working in trade unions."

The article notes in conclusion that the party organs must ensure the success of the trade union reports and elections.

HEALTH CARE PROGRESSING IN ARMENIAN SSR

GF141941 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] An article entitled "Medicine" which appears in the newspaper SOVETAKAN AYASTAN says that during Soviet rule all the socialist republics have progressed in different fields. Similarly, our republic has succeeded in the various fields of health care.

In order to provide our citizens with better medical care, our government has modernized dispensaries and hospitals. At present there are approximately 170 hospitals and 453 (?dispensaries) in Armenia. Thousands of doctors tend to the medical need of our citizens.

Meanwhile, plans for health care are expected to be on a large scale in the future. New hospitals and other medical establishments will be constructed on a more modern basis. General practitioners are already being sent to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev to become acquainted with the latest medical equipment and methods of treatment in order to further medicine in Armenia.

IMPROVING PARTY EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN

WA131000 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 3 November publishes on pages 2-3 a 2,400-word report on political education for the new school year in light of the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution, "For the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work." In response to the new structure set up in the system of party training, more than 1,500 schools for young communists, 11,500 schools on the foundation of Marxism-Leninism, 5,000 schools of scientific communism, 319 schools for the political and management aktiv, 2,100 theoretical-methodological seminars and 16 universities have been created and are presently operating in Uzbekistan.

The republic recently held a seminar-meeting for ideological workers on this topic where candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Sh. R. Rashidov pointed out that "fulfilling the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the complicated tasks in the sphere of ideology depends to a great extent on the ability of party committees to organize work and to skillfully direct the complex process of the ideological and political education of workers" and that this school year is a key period for improving the quality of party training.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES MOLDAVIAN BUILDERS

LD141450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to those who participated in the building and putting into operation of spinning and weaving factory No 2 at the Tiraspol cotton production association and of the Ungeny carpet combine in the Moldavian SSR. The telegram says:

Dear Comrades:

I cordially congratulate you on a great labor achievement, the completion of the construction and putting into operation ahead of schedule of new major production capacities of the Moldavian SSR's light industry.

It is gratifying to note that our collectives, having gotten off to a confident start in building enterprises for the production of consumer goods, have honorably fulfilled their enhanced socialist pledges and marked the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period with a splendid labor victory.

The putting into operation and the mastering ahead of schedule of capacities for the production of 27 million square meters of fabric at the Tiraspol cotton production association and of 1.5 million square meters of carpets at the Ungeny combine annually is a weighty contribution to the implementation of the program for the further raising of the living standard of the Soviet people outlined by tne 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Brezhnev expressed confidence that the builders and workers at Moldavian light industry enterprises will also in future be in the vanguard of socialist competition for the accelerated creation and the mastering ahead of schedule of capacities for the production of consumer goods. He also wished all good health, happiness and new labor successes for the good of our multinational homeland.

SAKHAROV, WIFE TO START HUNGER PROTEST 22 NOV

NC151708 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov announced today in a telegramme to President Leonid Brezhnev that he will start a hunger strike on November 22, the day the Soviet leader leaves for a visit to West Germany.

Mr Sakharov's wife Yelena Bonner will also start a hunger strike the same day.

The physicist, exiled to the industrial city of Gorkiy since January 1980, is staging the protest to obtain an exit visa for his daughter-in-law Elisabeth Aleseyeva, who wishes to join her husband in the United States. Her husband, Aleksey Semionov, is the son of Mrs Sakharov.

Twice before, Mr Sakharov, described as the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, has made such a demand to Mr Brezhnev, but without success.

In today's telegramme to Mr Brezhnev, Mr Sakharov said his 25-year-old daughter-in-law had become a "hostage of Soviet authorities."

A 1975 Nobel laureate for his work in physics, Mr Sakharov said in a communique to the Western press, also released today, that he felt responsible for the difficulties being encountered by the young couple.

The physicist's health has reportedly declined seriously in the past months. Describing the effects of his long internal exile to Gorkiy, he wrote, "around me I feel incomprehension, indifference and passivity."

Mr Sakharov said he had appealed without effect to his former colleagues in the Soviet academic world to help his daughter-in-law emigrate and to work for better conditions for himself and other dissidents.

In an appeal implicitly directed at West German leaders who will meet Mr Brezhnev in Bonn this month, he called on his "foreign friends" to intervene to help remove obstacles to a solution.

ETHNIC GERMAN CITIZENS DEMONSTRATE IN RED SQUARE

LD160920 Hamburg DPA in German 0709 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 16 Nov (DPA) -- On Monday, a week before the visit of Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn, a group of ethnic German Russians demonstrated in Red Square in Moscow for the right to emigrate to the FRG. The demonstration lasted only 30 seconds before being broken up by police and security officials who were at the ready. The demonstrators -- men, women and a 3-year-old child -- were pushed into vehicles and taken away.

Most of the demonstrators come from the Autonomous Soviet Republic of Kabardino-Balkarskaya (Caucasus). They tried to unfurl a number of posters not far from the Lenin Mausoleum. On them were the demand: "We want to go to our homeland" and "Let me go to my father in the FRG." The posters were immediately seized by militiamen and security officials and folded up. Most of the demonstrators had already made several fruitless applications for exit visas to the FRG.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES 14-15 NOV

LD160419 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14-15 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

14 November

Several oblasts in the Ukraine have fulfilled their plans for the sale of grain, potatoes and other agricultural produce. Rovenskaya Oblast has sold 150,000 tons of grain and 238,000 tons of potatoes. Volynskaya Oblast has sold to the state 121,000 tons of grain and 238,000 tons [as heard] of potatoes.

15 November

Harvesting of late corn has been completed by farmers in Turkmenia. The harvest has been gathered on an area of over 21,000 hectares. (0100 GMT)

FIELDWORK PROGRESS ASSESSED, CSA CITED

LD160431 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The final fieldwork is now in progress in the country. It is being carried out by farms in the southernmost regions. In the central Asian republics, for example, cotton picking is being completed. Most farms have already fulfilled the planned tasks for raw cotton picking. Uzbek farmers have coped with these tasks. Sale of above-plan cotton is in progress here now.

In the Moldavian SSR, the Ukraine, northern Caucasus, central Asian and Transcaucasian republics plowing of fallow continues. Autumn plowing has been carried out, according to the latest data of the Central Statistical Administration, on 112 million hectares in the country as a whole. By the start of the mid-November period a considerably greater volume of work was carried out than by the same time in previous years. This, specialists say, will provide favorable conditions for carrying out a rapid early sowing next spring. A considerable quantity of fallow has been plowed in a short time.

ECONOMIC WEEKLY ON MACHINES FOR STOCKRAISING

PM160907 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 45, November, Signed to Press on 2 November devotes its regular unattributed "review" feature on page two to "Machine Building for Stockraising." The bulk of the article is given over to detailing the tasks facing the sector in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The concluding section relates to the sector's performance so far this year. The review lists types of machines that have not been produced in adequate quantity, complains that "the renewal of the products list and the improvement of technical standards are proceding only slowly," points to "major reserves" for reducing the weight of machines, names laggard plants and deplores the "insufficient study of demand and supply both by the Ministry of Machine Building for Stockraising and Fodder Production and by agricultural organs."

BREZHNEV MESSAGES TO AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Crimean Farmers

LD132114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has cordially congratulated the crop farmers and all the working people of the Crimea on their labor victory. The oblast has successfully fulfilled the socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain crops and grapes. The use of the achievements of science and the front-ranking practice and widespread introduction of industrial technology in the cultivation of agricultural crops, the greetings states, has allowed the workers of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Krymskaya Oblast, in the difficult weather conditions of the present year, to grow a good harvest, to carry out the harvesting in an organized manner and to sell to the state 812,000 tons of grain crops, including a considerable quantity of corn and rice.

The homeland has been gladdened by the vine growers, who overfulfilled the state plan for the sale of grapes by one third. Comrade Brezhnev expressed confidence that the agricultural personnel of the Crimea, making use of accumulated experience, would spare no efforts to ensure a further growth in the production of crop farming and livestock produce. He wished the working people of the oblast new successes in the struggle for the fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Leningradskaya Oblast

LD121834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated the workers of Leningradskaya Oblast on fulfilling the socialist pledges they had made in selling land husbandry products to the state. 238,000 tons of potatoes and 347,000 tons of vegetables have reached the procurement points, which has made it possible to fully meet the requirements of the city of Leningrad and the industrial centers of the oblast for cabbage, carrots, beets and other vegetable produce by means of local production. Socialist pledges for the sale of grain, fruits and berries to the state have been fulfilled.

The results which have been achieved are a result of the selfless labor by sovkhoz workers and specialists; the coordinated actions by collectives of procurement, transportation and trade enterprises; patronage assistance by the working people of Leningrad and the towns of Leningradskaya Oblast; and the persistent organizational and political work by party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organs in implementing measures aimed at the accelerated development of agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed the wish that the working people of the oblast would successfully fulfull their socialist pledges for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan in all branches of the national economy.

We have been broadcasting Comrade Brezhnev's greetings to the agricultural workers of Leningradskaya Oblast.

The greetings were read today at a meeting of aktivists of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol workers together with representatives of collectives of working people, which took place in the assembly hall of the Smolnyy. The text of Comrade Brezhnev's greetings was read to stormy applause by Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS THANK BREZHNEV 12 NOV

Kisilev in Belorussia

LD121840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Excerpts] A meeting was held in Minsk today devoted to the greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the working people of Belorussia.

The greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the working people of Belorussia were read at the meeting by Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

[Begin recording] Allow me, dear comrades, on your behalf, on behalf of all the working people of Belorussia, to express deep gratitude and thanks to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, and to dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, for the warm words of greetings and congratulations, for the high and inspiring assessment of what has been achieved by the republic in the struggle for the harvest in the first year of the 5-year plan. [applause]

The victory that has been achieved contains the vital embodiment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the creative force of the agrarian policy of our party, the concrete return from the vast resources which the state invests in agriculture and the fruitfulness of the friendship and mutual aid of the peoples of our great Soviet homeland.

The cordial congratulations and good wishes expressed by Leonid Ilich in his greetings imposes on us the obligation to work with even greater persistence to increase the republic's contribution to the creation of the country's food resources. In this we see our primary patriotic and international duty. [applause] [end recording]

Romanov in Leningrad

LD122302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] An aktiv of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations together with representatives of collectives of working people of the city and oblast devoted to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings was held in the Smolnyy today in Leningrad. The text of Brezhnev's greetings was read by Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom. Romanov went on to say in part:

[Begin Romanov recording] Comrades: First of all, allow me on your behalf, on behalf of the communists, workers and agricultural specialists and all the working people of the city and oblast, to express profound thanks and gratitude to the party Central Committee and to dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their high appraisal of the achievements of the tillers of Leningrad's land and for their warm words of greeting. [applause]

By overfulfilling the tasks that had been set and the socialist pledges that had been made, the oblast's agricultural workers have again confirmed that it is possible not only to produce a (?plentiful) harvest in the difficult weather conditions of the northwest Russian Non-Chernozem Zone but also to meet the requirements of major industrial centers for vegetables by means of local production. [end recording]

RASHIDOV, SHEVARDNADZE THANK BELORUSSIA

PM101109 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Oct 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "Heartfelt Gratitude"]

[Excerpt] The Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian Council of Ministers have received a telegram signed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. It expresses profound gratitude to our republic's party, soviet and agricultural organs and procurement organizations for the prompt dispatch to Uzbekistan of 180,000 tons of edible and seed potatoes.

On behalf of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the republic's government, Sh.R. Rashidov wished Belorussia's working people good health and further successes in the struggle to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee and our republic's government have alse received a telegram signed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the fraternal republic's working people, they express profound gratitude to Belorussia's party, soviet and agricultural organs and procurement organizations for the great assistance and efficient dispatch to Georgia of 40,000 tons of seed potatoes and 19,000 tons of marketable potatoes.

Comrades B.A. Shevardnadze and Z.A. Pataridze wished our republic's workers a successful conclusion to the current economic year and further successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions.

GRISHIN SIGNS MESSAGE TO MOSCOVSKAYA OBLAST

PM131051 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Muscovites' Gratitude"]

[Text] Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin and Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V.E. Promyslov have sent a letter to Moskovskiy Obkom First Secretary V.I. Konotop and Moskovskiy Oblispolkom Chairman V.S. Pestov. The letter says:

The Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom express profound gratitude to Moskovskaya Oblast's party and soviet organizations and agricultural workers for the supply of potatoes, cabbage, beet, carrots and other vegetables to Moscow.

In difficult weather, the oblast's agricultural workers have grown and gathered the harvest, sending to the capital 176,000 tons of potatoes and 531,000 tons of vegetables. This is a considerable part of the total of fruit and vegetable produce procured in the city and is a great contribution by the oblast's arable farmers to providing Moscow with fruit and vegetable produce.

We wish Moskovskaya Oblast's working people new successes in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of arable produce and in work on implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

BRIEFS

UZBEK COTTON HARVEST -- To date, more than 5,850,000 tons of cotton have been delivered to the republic's storage centers. Perganskaya Oblast's cottongrowers overfulfilled their annual cotton harvet plan today. So far they have delivered more than 575,000 tons of cotton to the storage centers. Combines of the oblast have collected 60 percent of this quantity. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 15 Nov 81 GF]

TURKMEN COTTON HARVET -- Yesterday, 10,809 tons of cotton, including 7,897 tons collected by combines, were delivered to the republic's storage centers. This is 0.84 percent of the annual plan. To date, a total of 1,023, 396 tons of cotton have been delivered to the storage centers, 84.86 percent of the annual plan. Machine operators in Tashauzskaya Oblast were the most successful in the republic yesterday. They collected 3,032 tons of cotton, meeting 1.2 percent of their yearly plan. To date, a total of 610,330 tons of cotton have been collected by combines, 63.79 percent of the plan. The northern part of the republic has collected 299,796 tons of cotton. Maryyskaya Oblast, which is still leading in cotton production, has collected 355,323 tons. This is 86.88 percent of the oblast's seasonal plan. Ashkhabadskaya Oblast has collected (?115,272) tons, thus fulfilling 86.02 percent of its annual plan. Chardzhouskaya Oblast cottongrowers have collected 253,004 tons, 84.33 percent of the plan. Meanwhile, fine-fiber cotton continues to be gathered. Yesterday, 2,642 tons of fine-fiber cotton were delivered to storage centers, 1.06 percent of the republic's yearly plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 14 Nov 81 GF]

ASHKHABAD PRODUCTION CEREMONY -- Ashkhabadskiy Obkom and Ashkhabad celebrated today its success in fulfilling socialist pledges of cotton production and the Order of the Red Banner awarded to the oblast. A ceremonial meeting marking the occasion was held in Kafka today. The ceremony was opened by Turkmen CP Central Committee member and Ashkhabadskiy Obkom First Secretary Annaorazov, who congratulated the oblast's cottongrowers for fulfilling socialist pledges and urged them to increase efforts in fulfilling their pledges of fine-fiber production. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 10 Nov 81 GF]

PETROV ADDRESSED GROUND FORCES MILITARY COUNCIL

PM091147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 2

[By Lt Col M. Malygin: "Toward New Heights"]

[Text] The ground forces Military Council has discussed the results of combat and political training and the implementation of pledges in the last training year and the tasks arising from the USSR minister of defense's injunctions for the new training year. Reports were delivered by Col Gen D. Grinkevich, chief of the ground forces Main Staff, and Col Gen M. Popkov, chief of the ground forces Political Directorate.

The keynote report and other speeches pointed out that the regiment which initiated the competition and many other units and subunits awarded "excellent" ratings had successfully fulfilled their training plans and combat and political training programs. At the same time, a number of units and subunits failed to make a sufficient impact on improving their combat skills and training and educational work. The reasons for the shortcomings were revealed and specific remedies were outlined.

The Military Council was addressed by Army General V. Petrov, ground forces commander in chief and USSR deputy minister of defense.

CONFERENCE OF AIR DEFENSE FORCES PERSONNEL

PM111115 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Lt Col V. Skrizhalin report: "Increasing Vigilance and Combat Readiness"]

[Text] A conference of leading personnel of the Air Defense Forces has taken place to sum up the results of combat and political training and socialist competition in the 1981 training year and to set tasks arising from the USSR defense minister's requirements for the new training year.

The reports delivered by Col Gen S.F. Romanov, chief of the Air Defense Forces Main Staff, and Col Gen S.A. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Defer e Forces, noted that air defense formations and units have, in the main, fulfilled their soc list pledges and achieved new successes in improving vigilance and combat readiness, the quality of combat and political training, the execution of combat duty and ideological political education work.

At the same time it was noted that certain units and subunits have not completely fulfilled socialist pledges, and the training and education process is not yet organized to the necessary standard everywhere. The reasons for existing shortcomings were exposed and concrete recommendations given for eliminating them.

The conference participants were addressed by Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee administrative organs section, took part in the conference.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV ON WORLD WAR II BLOCKADE

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 30 October Morning Edition carries on page 6 a 2,000-word article entitled "Sevastopol's Proud Glory" by Hero of the Soviet Union, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov. The article is pegged to the 40th anniversary of the defense of Sevastopol during World War II, and Gorshkov provides historical background for the event from its beginning in the fall of 1941 to the relief of the Crimea in 1944, before writing:

"The Soviet land has established its modern navy and sent it to sea, not for aggression but for the reliable defense of its motherland and the socialist community countries against attack from the vast ocean routes. All the world's honest people know this well. But we also know something else: the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies have not abandoned their wild plans to plunge the world's peoples into a nuclear holocaust. The present-day international situation demands a special concentration, discipline in the performance of duty and a high combat readiness from Soviet sailors. It is the duty and sacred obligation of the entire personnel of the Soviet Navy to carry with honor the heroic baton of those who laid down the bases of socialism and defended them during the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War. Soviet sailors are successfully solving combat training tasks, persistently mastering modern combat hardware and weaponry and perfecting their combat skill. They are always ready to defend our motherland's state interests."

OFFICERS MUST COMBAT 'PETIT BOURGEOIS' ATTITUDES

PM101255 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 October publishes on pages 2-3 an article by Doctor of Philsophical Sciences Prof Lt Gen D. Volkogonov entitled "Personality of the Soviet Officer," discussing the essential factors which mold the personality required of Soviet military officers. He divides the article into three sections, the first entitled "Ideology Is a Spiritual Reactor," in which he points to the importance of Communist ideals as a solid base for the officer's practical activity. He writes:

"One of the indicators of the officer's ideological conviction is an intransigent attitude to manifestations of bourgeois ideology and intolerance of actions which contradict communist morals and the demands of the military oath and military rules. The 26th CPSU Congress noted that there are still people in our midst who are not free of the fetters of petit bourgeois attitudes, the acquisitive turn of mind, and indifference to the concerns and affairs of the people. Such people cannot be tolerated in our officer milieu, nor can isolated incidents of drunkenness, slackness, unprincipledness, conceit and coarseness.

"Intransigence toward remnants of the past and a struggle against bourgeois ideology are also dictated by the complex international situation. The imperialists are striving to turn back the course of history, to slow down the objective process of world renewal and to upset the military balance which has taken shape in the world in their own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union. It is important for our military cadres to constantly recall the party's conclusions concerning the present alignment of political and military forces in the world and on this basis to work out for themselvestheir attitude to the danger of ear and the harsh reality of our time. The lofty ideological conviction of the office today must be displayed primarily in tireless concern to maintain the combat readiness of subunits, units and ships in keeping with modern demands."

The second section is entitled "Self Discipline, Will, Honor" and deals with the importance of these qualities. Volkogonov describes self-discipline as "conscience in action," will as the "muscles of the intellect" and honor as an "expression of the moral prestige" with which the officer influences those around him. All these affect his work style, as was positively shown in the Zapad-81 exercises.

The third and final section is entitled "Molding Factors" and deals with the effect of external influences on the officer -- the general social conditions and the specific conditions within the armed forces. The officer's subjective disposition toward absorbing and adapting to these conditions is also mentioned as being very important.

Finally the writer comments that officers' attitudes are crucial to strengthening the combat might of the armed forces, which in turn ensures conditions for communist building.